



5-1853

Jacksonville Republican | May 1853

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MAY

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE"

Vol. 17.—No. 18.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1853.

Whole No. 856

PRINTED, PUBLISHED, AND FORWARDED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to
discontinue will be considered an en-
gagement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all ar-
rangements are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
per square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
foregoing rates.
Announcements of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

LAW NOTICES.

JOHN I. THOMASON,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
WILL give prompt attention to
all business entrusted to his
care in the counties of Jefferson,
Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Chero-
kee, Benton and St. Clair, and in
the Supreme Court of the State.
Office at ASHVILLE, St. Clair coun-
ty, Ala. March 8, 1853.

Whitley & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.
C. C. WHITLEY, January 5, '52.
S. C. ELLIS, if

M. B. DONEGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him.
Feby. 23d, 1853.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL attend promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the Counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-
lahatche and Randolph.

ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRE no political office. He
intends devoting his entire time
and energy to the PRACTICE
OF THE LAW, in the counties of
St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Chero-
kee, Benton and Talladega—also
in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 23, 1852.

W. F. PORTER, W. J. HARALSON,
PORTER & HARALSON,
Attorneys at Law,
WILL practice in the Counties of DeKalb,
Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Benton,
Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme
Court of Alabama. They will promptly attend to any
business confided to their professional manage-
ment.
Office in Leakey, DeKalb County, Ala.
April 6, 1852.

Martin & Forney,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL practice in all the courts
in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-
dolph and Talladega, and in the
Supreme Court of the State.
Office formerly occupied by
Walker & Martin.

JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. H. FORNEY, if

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL practice in the several
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,
St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and
Jackson.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,
Ala. January 13, 1852.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.
WILL hereafter attend the Cir-
cuit courts of Benton, Chero-
kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as
heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery
courts of St. Clair, Blount and
DeKalb counties, and the Supreme
Court of the State.
Oct. 21, 1851.

JAMES MARTIN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law & So-
licitor in Chancery,
WILL practice in Randolph and
the adjoining counties, and in
the Supreme Court of the State at
Montgomery.
Address, (pre-paid,) Oakfskeee,
Randolph county, Ala.
March 22, -1y.

POETRY.

From the Home Journal.
WE ARE NO LONGER YOUNG.

BY EMBLINE E. SMITH.
We are no longer young dear friend,
We are no longer young;
And hope forgets to sing us now
The songs that once she sung.
The fairy visions of the soul
Begin to disappear,
For Truth, with chilling voice, proclaims
Life's changeable autumn near.

Upon thy brow, beloved friend,
And more upon my own,
I read the epitaph of years.
Which have forever flown;
And in our voices, where of erst
Such mirthful music rung,
I hear the softened tones that tell
We are no longer young.

And yet we are not old, dear friend—
Oh, no, we are not old!
Thou' somewhat changed—our spirits still
Life's choicest gifts enfold;
The dearest flow'ers of the heart
Still cling where they first clung,
And bloom as bright, and breathe as
sweet.

As when we both were young,
What have we lost with passing years?
A sunny tress or two;
The lip's glad echo of delight;
The cheek's fresh, rosy hue.
What have we gained with passing years?
Ah! treasures that repay
Our souls for all the brighter wealth
Old Time hath borne away.

Knowledge and faith, and truth, and love
More deep than youth could know;
And a high trust in each that makes
Our home a heaven below;
Our children sing us sweeter songs
Than early love once sung;
Our lives are happier, holier now
Than when we both were young.

Then let us not regret the light
That fades from morning skies,
While such a cloudless sunset smiles
Before our trusting eyes—
Our evening hymns may be as sweet
As those we earliest sung;
Our grateful hearts be blest although
We are no longer young.

THE DEAD WIFE.

In comparison with the loss of a wife,
All other bereavements are trifles. The
wife who fills so large a space in the
domestic heaven she who is so in-
valuable—unreplaced—bitter. Bitter is the
year that falls on her day. You stand
beside her coffin and think of the past.
It seems an unbroken path way,
where the sun shone upon beautiful flow-
ers, or the stars hung gliding over
head. Pain would the soul linger there.
No thorns are remembered above that
sweet day, save those your hand may
have unwillingly planted. Her noble
tender heart lies open to your inmost
sight.

You think of her now as all gentle-
ness, all beauty and purity. But she is
dead. The dear hand that held upon your
bosom, rests in the still darkness upon a
pillow of clay. The hands that have
ministered so untriflingly to folded, white
and cold, beneath the gloomy portals.
The heart whose every beat measured
an eternity of love, lies under your feet.
The flowers she bent over with smiles,
bent now above her with tears, shaking
the from their petals, that the verdure
around her may be kept green and beautiful.

Many a husband may read this in the
silence of a broken home. There is no
white arm over your shoulder no speak-
ing face to look up in your eye of love,
no trembling lips to murmur—"Oh! it is
so sad!"

The little one, whose nest death has
ridged, gazes in wonder at your solemn
face, puts up its tiny hand to stay the
tears, and then nestles back to its fa-
ther's bosom, half conscious that the
wing which sheltered most fondly, is
broken.

There is so strange a hush in every
room! No smile to greet you at night-
fall. And the old clock ticks and
strikes, strikes and ticks—it is such
music when she could hear it! Now it
seems to knock only the hours through
which you watched the shadows of death
gathering upon her sweet face.

It strikes—oh! that fatal time when
the death warrant rang out—"there is
no hope." Twit she lies placidly still—
smiling, sometimes grieving a little,
for she is going to tread the valley of
the shadow. Thro' the haze has been
brought in, its little face laid on her bos-
om for the last time. Four, her breath
becomes fainter, but a heavenly joy in-
radiates her brow. Fivel there is a
slight chance—O! that she might live!
Six—she is gone.

It was her soft broken accents. Yes,
Heavenly Friend who gazed her to bless
me—Thy will be done!

Six, there are footsteps near. Weeping
friends around. She bids them
farewell as she murmurs "meet me in
heaven." The damp drops gather upon
her forehead at the seventh hour.
But her hand revivings to yours and so
she lies while the old house clock tolls
forth nine, ten, eleven, twelve, solemn
strokes. You spring to your feet. The
lips are still—cold to your lips. The
small hand has fallen back; its touch
grown icy. She is gone. She will never

speak to you again on earth. You
must bear the cold gaze that loves
late kindly—and you fall weeping by
her side.

And every day the clock reports that
old story. Many another tale it tel-
lets—of joy past, of sorrows shared, of
beautiful words and deeds registered a-
bove. You feel, Oh! how often that the
grave cannot keep. You know she is
in a happier world, yet that sometimes
she is by your side, an angel presence.
You look at your innocent babe, and
think that a seraph is guarding it.
Cherish these emotions—they will make
you happier. Let her holy presence be
as a charm to keep you from evil. In
all new and pleasant connections, give
her a place in your heart. Never for-
get what she has been to you, that she
has loved you. Be tender of her mem-
ory—so may you meet her with a soul
sustained—a bright and beautiful spirit
bride, where no one shall say any more
forever—"She is dead."

SINGULAR PHENOMENON IN MAINE.

The snow storm accompanied by light-
ning, which occurred here on the 13th,
inst., says the Bangor Mercury of Feb.
22d we have already alluded to. John
S. Dodge, writing from Bangor, Me., de-
scribes the same storm as it appeared
there, as awful and sublime. He says a
thunder cloud passed over the place,
which, for terrific appearance exceeded
anything ever witnessed there. It had
been stormy all day, had blown a gale.
At seven p. m. it ceased blowing, and
flashes of lightning commenced, and
soon thunder was heard, and at half
past seven o'clock the scene was grand
and awful beyond description.

Mr. Dodge thus describes the affair
and the injuries: "The lightning was of
a purple color, and sometimes appeared
like balls of fire, coming in through
windows and doors, and down the chim-
neys, while the houses trembled and
shook to their very foundations.

Mr. E. Holden was near a window,
winding up a clock a ball of fire came
through the window and struck her hand
which banished her hand and arm.
She then with all in the house, retreated
into the entry. Another flash success-
ed, and in the room from which they
had retired resounded a volume of fire,
whirling round and producing a crack-
ling noise. A similar appearance of
fire were seen, in a large number of
houses. Some, who heard the noise,
say that it sounded like breaking glass.
Captain Maurice Rich had his light
extinguished, and his wife was injured.
He got his wife on to a bed, and found
a match at that instant another flash
came and ignited the match and threw
several feet backwards. John L. Martin
received a severe shock that he could
not speak for a long time.

A great many persons were slightly
injured. Some were struck in the feet,
some powerfully and some slightly.
But what was singular, not a person
was killed or seriously injured, or a
building damaged; but a cluster of trees
within a few rods of two dwelling houses,
was not thus fortunate. The elec-
tric fluid came down among them, and
burnt out by the roots, with stones and
debris, and throwing all in every direc-
tion. Some were left hanging by their
roots from the tops of the adjacent stand-
ing trees—roots up, tops down.

The lightning, after entering the earth
to the depth of several feet, and for
space some eight or ten feet in diam-
eter, diverged into four different direc-
tions. One course which it took led through
the open land, making a chain to the
depth of several feet and continued its
march, unobstructed by the solid frozen
ground, or any other substance to the
distance of 375 feet, lying overturning
and throwing out junks of frozen earth,
some of which were ten or eleven feet
long by four feet wide, and hurling at a
distance rocks, stones, and roots. The
power here displayed was truly awful,
and had it fallen on a building it would
have thrown it, with its inmates, into ten
thousand fragments. It really seems
that God's mercy is manifested in sparing
our lives amidst such dangers and
destruction. And whilst we thus enjoy
his mercies, O! that we might be duly
affected with gratitude of heart.

I understand that in South West Har-
bor, and North East Harbor, (in this
island,) several vessels that their masts
rent in pieces, one had some plank torn
from her, and one man was knocked
down, but not killed.

THINGS OF PUZZLISTS.—At a recent
demonstration of the Friends of
Peace at Manchester, England, John
Bright, M. P., made the following dis-
closure. He said, "I was not very long
ago in the shop of a gunsmith in Lon-
don, and heard there what I had not
the least reason to doubt, that it is the
commonest thing in the world now, if
there is to be a duel, that some friend
of the parties procure the pistols, and takes
very good care to be supplied with balls
from the same place, which are made of
material which Signor Blitz, I believe,
has occasionally used in his exhibitions.
They are something like balls in appear-
ance, but when they are put in the pis-
tol, and the ramrod goes down, they all
go to dust. Now, that is what duelling
has come to; but it is only a few years
since duelling was believed to be as in-
dispensable for the settlement of private
quarrels as wars are now believed to be
indispensable between communities and
nations."

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

The Detroit Advertiser has an account
of a terrible tragedy which occurred at
Decatur, Michigan, Simon O. Keeler, in
a fit of drunkenness, murdered his wife
and killed himself. Mr. Keeler was the
son of Judge Woolcut Keeler, and both
he and his wife were educated and intel-
ligent persons.

On Friday March 25th, Judge Keeler
went from his residence, to be gone un-
til Sunday, the 27th, leaving his son and
wife, the only persons at home. For
about three weeks previous to that day,
Simon O. Keeler had been constantly
indulging to excess in the use of liquor,
so much so that his appetite for food had
forsaken him.

Before leaving home, Judge Keeler,
between whom and his son and wife the
strongest affection subsisted, took occa-
sion to admonish his son that his drink-
ing if persisted in, would soon lead
him to a drunkard's grave. Judge
Keeler exhorted him to put his foot
down and promise that he would not
drink another drop of liquor until the
first of January, 1854 promising him,
in case he would so promise, and know-
ing from his character that if he so
promised he would perform, to give him
the free use of the farm, which is well
stocked, with a pair of horses, wagon
and harness, two yoke of working oxen,
twenty-five hogs, cows, sheep, &c., and
with all necessary farming utensils, and
to make him a present besides of hay,
provisions, &c., amounting all to about
\$500. The son promised that he would
kill himself with liquor, but evaded
making the promise desired by his fa-
ther, and saying, "Well, father, I will
think it over, and when you come home
we will make it all right." These were
the last words ever spoken between
them.

Judge Keeler departed upon his busi-
ness, and the awful tragedy which fol-
lowed was not witnessed by mortal eye,
so far as is known. On Sunday after-
noon, Judge Keeler returned to his home,
finding the house shut. Failing to a-
rouse the inmates, and with foreboding
of evil, he effected an entrance into his
home, when the first object which met
his eye was the corpse of his daughter.
In-law, recently departed upon the floor
of the sitting room, her face bound up
with a handkerchief, and her limbs
stretched out, as if in death
whirling round and producing a crack-
ling noise. A similar appearance of
fire were seen, in a large number of
houses. Some, who heard the noise,
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dispensable for the settlement of private
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indispensable between communities and
nations."

PHILOSOPHY OF EATING.
Use but two or three kinds of food be-
sides bread and butter, at a single meal,
and never eat any thing between meals.
You should eat at regular hours, and
but three times a day, with two intervals
of not less than five hours each, nor
more than six.
Cold water retards digestion, and so
does any liquid, if much is taken during
a meal, or soon after half a glass at a
meal is enough. From an hour and a
half after a meal until within half an
hour of the next one, you may drink as

much water as you desire, it is best how-
ever, to drink but a swallow or two at a
time, with an interval of half a minute
or more; otherwise you may take more
than nature requires before you know it,
just as in eating fast. If too much fluid
is taken during meals, it dilutes the gas-
tric juice, thus weakening its powers of
digestion, and retaining the food longer
in the stomach than is natural; it also
causes acid stomach, heart burn, fulness,
belchings and bad blood, producing, ac-
cording to circumstances, a dryness or
rawness of sensation in the throat, as do
indigestions from other causes, whether
from quality or quantity of food. All
errors as to diet arise from quantity or
quality, and I propose one safe rule to
each, applicable to all persons and under
all circumstances.

As to quality, the general rule to eat
that you like best, and which you find
by close observation and experience is
followed by no uncomfortable feeling
about the head, hands, feet or stomach.

As to quantity, take as much at one
meal as will allow you to become decid-
edly hungry by the next meal; this can
only be determined by consecutive ob-
servations, but remember and never
swallow an atom of food unless you are
hungry; never force a particle of food
on yourself, the brute creation cannot
be induced to eat or drink, if slightly
ill or excited, guided only by their poor
blind instincts, and we who are as much
higher than they, by the reason that is
within us, ought to feel ashamed to set
less wisely, and yet nine tenths of all
our ailments, acute and chronic, enter
here; and nine tenths of them all might
be cured thus, if taken in reasonable
time, and if properly persevered in.
The finer all food is cut with a knife, be-
fore put into the mouth, the sooner and
easier it is digested, on the same principle
that a large piece of ice placed in a
vessel set in water will require a longer
time to melt than if it were first divided
into many small pieces. The gastric
juice dissolves solid food from without
inwards; hence food, especially all kinds
of meat, should be cut up in pieces not
larger than a pea, before it is taken in
the mouth, taking in as many pieces at a
time as is convenient. This precaution
would not be needed were persons to eat
slowly and masticate their food properly,
but our national habits are otherwise,
nor is there much hope of a speedy
change in this respect.

For an hour after dinner, and half
the time for other meals, do not sit to
sew, or maintain any stooping position;
do not ride on horse back, or study,
strain, lift or perform any labor, bodily
or mental, a leisure stroll in the open air
is best, or reading a newspaper these
require no mental effort. While walk-
ing keep your hands behind you, and
your chin on or above a horizontal line
and endeavor to feel in a good and
cheerful humor with yourself and all the
world.

Dr. Hall.
SPIRIT RAPPING.—Several circles
have been formed in Montgomery, and
from the Journal, we learn that some
interesting experiments are nightly per-
formed. On a few evenings since, it
says, the spirit of Andrew Jackson was
called up from the "vast deep"—(why
not let him rest?)—and divers questions
were put to him, which it is asserted,
were promptly answered. Among the
questions asked, were the following:
Questions.—Where did Captain Kidd
hide his treasures when his vessel was
driven up North river by the English
fleet?
Answer.—"On the north side of Man-
hattan Island—10 feet deep—large
amount in iron chest—marked by a large
stone 7 1/2 feet east side of—it is all one
place, and will be found."
Ques.—"When will Cuba be annexed?"
Ans.—"In six years."
Ques.—"When will Mexico be annex-
ed?"
Ans.—"In three years. Santa Anna
will make war on the United States."
Ques.—"Are these things true, Gen.
Jackson?"
Ans.—"Yes, sir."

These answers, all but the last, (which
we put in by way of making the con-
versation characteristic,) were received,
or believed to have been received, from
the spirit of General Jackson—so says
the Alabama Journal.

INDIAN CONFLICTS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Indians have committed so
many depredations in the north of
California, that the people are enraged
against them, and are ready to knife
them, shoot them or inoculate them
with the small pox—all of which
have been done.

Some time since the Indians in
Colusa county destroyed about
\$5,000 worth of stock belonging to
Messrs. Thomas and Toombs, since
which time they have had two men
employed at \$100 per month to
hunt down and kill the Diggers,
like other beasts of prey. On Fri-
day, the 25th ultimo, one of these
men, named John Breckenridge,
was alone, armed only with a bowie
knife, when he met with four Indi-
ans, and attacked them. They
told him to leave, and commenced
shooting arrows at him; but, un-
daunted, he continued to advance,
and succeeded in killing one, and
taking one prisoner, while the other
two escaped. He immediately pro-
ceeded to Moon's Ranch, where

the captured Indian was hung by
the citizens.

On Friday, the 25th February,
stock was stolen from Mr. Carter,
of Butte County, to the value of
\$3,000. Mr. Carter went forth-
with to the camp of the well-known
stock proprietors, Messrs Hall and
Grandall, and thence started with
a party of twelve men in search of
the Indian depredators. After a
fruitless search in the vicinity of
Pino and Deer Creeks the party
became impatient, and dispersed
on Sunday evening. Returning
home, one detachment of the party
discovered a hal breed by the name
of Batedon, and took him pris-
oner. The man, fearing for his own
life, agreed to show the cave where
the Indians were concealed, if they
would release him. Notice was
sent round and the people assem-
bled again at Oak Grove on Monday
from which place they started at
midnight for the cave.

Arriving there at early daylight
on Tuesday morning, rocks were
rolled into the cave, and the wret-
ched inmates rushing out for safety,
met danger a thousand times more
dreadful. The first one that made
his appearance was shot by Capt.
Geo. Rose, and the others met the
same fate from the rifles of the
Americans. Altogether, were thir-
teen killed, three chiefs of different
rancherries, and three women. Three
children and five women were spar-
ed; and it is but doing justice to
say that the women who were kill-
ed were placed in front as a breast-
work, and killed either by accident
or mistake. Capt. Rose took one
child, Mr. Lattimer another, and
the others were dispersed in the
same manner among the party.

MULBERRY CULTURE.

We seek no resuscitation of the
Mormon Multicultural speculation—
that silk and silver humbug—but
we do desire to direct the attention
of our farmers and planters to a
subject of real and practical impor-
tance—one that comes home to the
business and bosoms of all; viz:
the providing a full supply of good
nutritious food for the masses.
Talk of something good to eat, and
how to get it, and the surety of get-
ting it, and we touch the popular
pulse. Every body should pitch
in for curing and saving their own
Bacon.

Our farmers know well that the
great obstacle to raising hogs in
our latitude is, the difficulty of find-
ing economical and convenient
food for them in the early summer
months. That obstacle can be
completely removed by the intro-
duction of the fruitful species of
mulberry described in the com-
munication below.

We have, before this, seen ample
testimony of the value of this tree
and now find it abundantly con-
firmed by the following letter, from
directions for its cultivation, from
a reliable and successful farmer in
Georgia, to one of our own citizens
who is ever on the alert for what-
ever may prove beneficial to the
planting community, and "man-
kind in general."

"Eggleston Co. Ga. March 7.
Mr. J. D. Smith, New York.
I received your letter dated the 4th
inst., concerning Mulberries. I
will inform you how to raise them.
I commenced an orchard about
thirty years ago, in which I partly
failed, by planting them in poor
ground, only 30 feet apart, which
is too thick. Then I commenced
another orchard, fifteen years ago,
which I planted 50 feet, which is
rather close. To raise them, take
seasons from the tame or wild mul-
berry, set them out in a nursery for
one year, then graft them. Keep
your nursery very rich. Let them
grow up eight feet, then top them.
Let them remain until they are as
large as a man's arm. When it is
time for their removal, make large
holes and put in four or five bash-
els of manure before planting. The
duration of the mulberry is from
the middle of April to the middle
of July. I generally keep from 75
to 100 hogs around my lot that
know nothing of the woods, by the
time the mulberries are gone every
hog is fat. 30 trees 15 years
old will keep from 50 to 75 hogs,
and at 20 years old will keep 100.
The tree is of great duration: there
are some in this neighborhood that
bore fruit in Revolutionary times,
and still yield abundantly. The
morus multiflorus will do to graft
to, by grafting them a little below
the surface; but I have two objec-
tions to it: the root is too soft, and
one is too forward for the other.
I have sent grafts to Louisiana, S.
Carolina and different parts of Ga.
I charge nothing for grafts. You
can publish this, if you think it

will be of any benefit to your peo-
ple. Yrs. &c. Jno. ELLIS.

Important Railroad Decision.

The Supreme Court of Illinois at
its recent session at Springfield,
as we learn from the Chicago Dem-
ocrat, made a very important de-
cision in the case of the Alton and
Sangamon Railroad Company vs.
Carpenter, in regard to the proper
measure of damages for the right
of way over private lands. The
court held, that in estimating the
damage done to land by the con-
struction of a railroad, the advan-
tages which the land will derive
from its construction, are to be
taken into consideration and deduc-
ed; and that estimation of these
advantages is not to be confined
to the advantages peculiar to the
tract of land, but also the increased
value the land bears in common
with other land, beyond what it
would bear if the road was not
constructed or to be constructed at
all. If this increased value is equal
to or greater than the damage done,
then no damages can be assessed,
or compensation given for the ap-
propriation of the land.

Railroad Items.—The Ohio and
Pennsylvania railroad is now com-
pleted and open its entire length of
187 miles, extending from Pitts-
burgh to Crestline. The energy
and resources of Pittsburgh have
been mainly instrumental in the
achievement of this work, which,
in its progress westward, connects
at numerous points with the rail-
roads that traverse Ohio and Indiana
in every direction.

The Gaston and Weldon (N. C.)
railroad will be finished on the 20th
of this month completing the rail-
road connection between Norfolk
and Raleigh.

Railroad Iron.

The Boston
Railroad Times states that the rail-
road now in the course of construc-
tion in Europe and America
will require more than two millions and four
hundred thousand tons of iron. To
make this quantity will occupy all
the rolling mills in the world which
are engaged in the manufacture of
railway iron at least six years—those
of Great Britain furnishing three,
France and Belgium the remaining
fourth. In view of these facts, it
is anticipated that prices will fur-
ther advance, and that the manu-
facture of iron will continue to be
a very profitable business.

HEROISM.—On a recent occa-
sion, in Cincinnati, a family con-
sisting of a mother and four chil-
dren, was residing in the third story
of Krostman's factory, which, un-
fortunately, took fire. Finding
herself cut off from retreat, in con-
sequence of the stories beneath be-
ing on fire, the mother ascended to
the roof, carrying her children with
her. Here, tying one of her babies
to her shoulders, she boldly leaped
across an alley, six feet in width, to
the roof of a other building from
whence, leaving her burden, she
returned, and in like manner car-
ried over in safety each of the oth-
ers. The act was witnessed by a
large concourse of spectators. The
mother was in feeble health, and
nothing but maternal love could
have carried her through so trying
a scene.—We are unable to give
her name; but whoever she may
be, she is a true woman, and her
devotion deserves to be remem-
bered. Her furniture was all destroy-
ed.

From the Ala. & State Gazette, Apr. 21.

COL. A. J. PICKETT.

"I called on the Solicitor, whom
had employed in the suit, lately
commenced against me in Chan-
cery, and here I first saw that foul
monster, a Chancery bill. A scroll
was of 42 pages in large folio, to
tell a story which need not to have
taken up forty lines, and stuffed
with such stupid, senseless, impro-
bable lies, (many of their quite
foreign to the question,) as, I be-
lieve would have cost the compiler
his life in any heathen court either
Greece or Rome. And this is
called equity in a Christian coun-
try."

LAST WEEK.

Nothing short of the pen of a Cooper could give any thing like a true conception of the richness, richness and pungency of the agreeable variety which came last week to the *man* upon our usually mountainous village. We can only furnish the outline, leaving to the fancy of our readers to fill up and color to the picture.

We understand that political speeches were made during week Messrs. Woodward and White Talladega, and Gen. R. G. Earle this place. As we were not ap- posed of the time of the speaking, we were not fortunate enough to be present, and cannot therefore speak their merits.

Court is still in session with a crowded docket—about 250 cases before the civil and one hundred on criminal-- will consume the en- tire week.

thundered passengers on board, and she ashore at Lower California. I had after being backed off it was ascertained that she had ten feet in her hold, when it was deemed advisable to put her ashore again, and in attempting to do so, from some cause or other the vessel rolled on one side thereby letting water into the magazine, which blew up, causing the loss of one hundred and twenty-five lives. The remainder were all saved after being rescued for fifty-six hours on a bar.

practised to system by the monarchs, practised with unrelenting rigor, may be seen in France, in Italy, Germany, in Hungary, and indeed wherever the spirit of the people is not utterly broken and prostrate. As an initial support to their iniquitous system, the monarchs are forced to gag the people, and to exercise the most rigid censorship over books, and journals, and to smother the feelings of the people—no writer is allowed to express a discontent or the existing order of things. The genius of the poet even soars in fetters, and the philosopher swears "with geyers in his hands." A ubiquitous system of espionage infuses a deadly poison into the bosom of society, and spreads everywhere distrust, suspicion, and alarm.

It is not in the order of nature that a system of iniquity shall endure, and that a glorious and revolutionary, and a world-

long live independence.) These are
wishes with which I present myself
to our call, these the vows of your com-
mittee and friend.

CRISTOBAL LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
Cristobal Vera Cruz April 2, 1853.

Santa Anna proceeded to the city of
Mexico on the 5th he been elected as Pres-
ident of the Republic for the fifth time,
by the votes of eighteen out of twenty-
five States and Territories.

With our next number will com-
mence the use of a large stock
of beautiful and durable paper.

We are authorized to announce COL. H. M. McCAGHREN candidate for Representative

[illegible]

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLI-
CITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office located in Oxford, Ben-
ton County, Ala. will give
prompt attention to all business
connected to his management.
May 3, 1853-1y.

LAST NOTICE.

Attend at the times and places
mentioned below for the purpose of
assessing the assessment of Tax for the
year 1853.
No. 3 Taylor's old place 16 May
" 2 Alexandria, 17
" 6 Polkville, 18
" 21 Sulphur Springs 19
" 4 Maddox Beat, 20
" 18 Oxford, 21
" 10 Rabbit Town, 23
" 11 White Plains, 24
" 12 Teague's Rds 25
" 14 Sugar Hill, 26
" 15 Pine Grove, 27
" 16 Pounds, 28
" 17 Cane Creek, 30
" 18 Muscadine, 31
" 19 Turnpike, 1st June
" 20 Borden's Beat, 2
" 9 Ladiga, 3
" 1 Jacksonville, 4
" 7 Colvin's, 6
" 6 Olathe, 7
" 8 E. Allen's, 9
J. D. M. CANNON, Tax Assessor.
May 3, 1853.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing
between J. F. Grant and J. H. Caldwell
in the publication of the Jacksonville
Republican has been dissolved by mutu-
al consent. The paper will be continu-
ed by J. F. Grant. Debts due the office
for the years 1851 and 1852 may be
settled with either.
J. F. GRANT.
J. H. CALDWELL.
May 3, 1853.

**CELEBRATED ARRABIAN
LINIMENT.**

IT IS A FACT ESTABLISHED and
well known that the Arrabians attained
height in the knowledge of medicine
which caused the whole world to won-
der and admire. With them the science
of chemistry had its birth, and it is,
therefore, not at all strange that a peo-
ple so eminently successful in the he-
ling art, and so persevering and daring
in character, should by actual and un-
tiring experiment, discover remedies far
surpassing in efficacy all others, for the
cure of those diseases incident to them
from their mode of life. The greater
part of their time being spent in hazar-
dous and bloody warfare with the differ-
ent tribes, they were subject to the most
violent attacks of rheumatism, paraly-
sis, neuralgia, and various inflammatory
diseases, as also the most horrid
wounds, sprains, bruises, tumors, swell-
ings, diseases of the joints, etc., etc.
These diseases they were so surprisingly
efficient in curing, that the uninitiated
looked with wonder and attributed their
skill to the powers of magic. H. G.
FARRELL'S ARRABIAN LINIMENT is
a composition of balsams and oils,
from rare plants peculiar to this country,
and it was by the use of the articles
composing the great remedy that not
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Arabs of the desert were enabled to per-
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bian is world-renowned for his beautiful
symmetry of form, his unsurpassed
speed and agility, and the incredible ta-
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his limbs are carefully watched, and up-
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as confirmed swellings, polio, fistula,
ringbone, scratches, sprain, lameness,
etc., etc. are unknown. The same re-
sult will follow in all cases where H. G.
FARRELL'S Genuine Arrabian Liniment is
used in time. Therefore delay not in
procuring a good supply of it, for every
dollar spent in it will save you twenty,
and a great deal of suffering, if not your
life.

Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against an-
other counterfeit, which has lately made
its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's
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of all the counterfeits, because his having
the name of Farrell, many will buy it in
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May 3, 1853-4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
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Taken up and posted
by Edward Manning, be-
fore W. C. Price, a cer-
tain dark bay Horse, left eye out,
a lump on his left side, supposed to
be 12 or 15 years old, about 14
hands high—appraised to thirty
dollars, 11th April, 1853.
A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.
Apr 28, '53.

**DOUBLE TRIANGLE,
IRON FRONT STORE.**

The subscriber, has removed
from the Masonic Hall building
to the spacious Store with the
Iron Front, opposite the Montgomery
Hall, where he will continue the busi-
ness of Engraving in all its branch-
es; and also the repairing and finish-
ing Shell Combs, Jewelry, &c., and
the making of Ornamental Hair Work.

In connection with the above, he has
opened a large and carefully selected
stock of Fancy Goods, Toys, Jewelry,
Hunting and Fishing Apparatus, Mathe-
matical and Surveying Instruments,
Clocks, Spectacles, Pictures, &c. &c.
Being a more complete collection of
Useful and Curious Articles than can be
found elsewhere in the State.
Also,
Constantly on hand, Flobert's celebrated
Saloon Rifles and Pistols, a new article,
no powder being used in the discharge.
Having devoted much time to the
study of Optics, he is confident of his
ability to furnish Spectacles the best
adapted to the eyes needing them, and
of styles seldom found here. He will
also keep an assortment of Stereoscopes,
with Plates—a new, beautiful and in-
structive instrument.
Having a thorough knowledge of the
subject, he is prepared to furnish the
right sort of Masonic Jewels, Gavel,
Mallets, Measles, Regalia, Seals, Seal
Presses and Lodge Furniture, at short
notice.
Percussion Seal Presses, Prepaid pos-
tage Envelopes, Fines Oblong Pens, and
a large assortment of beautiful French
coloured Engravings, specimens of which
can be seen in his magnificent show win-
dow, opposite Montgomery Hall.
Orders for small articles filled
through the mail, free of postage.
Persons visiting the city will
find in his store much to amuse and in-
terest, and are cordially invited to call,
whether wishing to purchase or not.
Orders for goods not in his line
promptly attended to for a small com-
mission.
S. SWAN.
Dec. 21, 1852.

**NEVER FAILING REMEDY!!!
Holloway's Ointment**

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AF-
TER TEN YEARS SUFFERING
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson,
Chemist, Liverpool, dated August, 20th,
1852.
To Professor Holloway.
Dear Sir—I am enabled to furnish you with
a most extraordinary cure, effected by your invalu-
able Ointment and Pills, which has astonished
every person acquainted with the sufferer.
About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Thompson, of Salway
Street, in this town, from his horse, whereby
he received very serious injuries; he
had the best medical advice at the time, and was
in the hands of several different physicians, yet
he grew worse, and at length a most cruel
operation was performed on him, which com-
pletely crippled him, and he was unable to
walk for nearly 10 years, and he began to use
your Ointment and Pills, which have cured him
of his complaint, and he is now as well as
usual, and he has the most perfect health
and vigor.
(Signed) J. THOMPSON.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hired, Drap-
per, of Keady, near Gainsborough, dated
March 1st, 1853.
To Professor Holloway.
Dear Sir—Some time since, one of my children was
afflicted with dreadful swellings over the body and
limbs. I obtained the use of several eminent
Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case
was pronounced hopeless. At length I tried your
Ointment and Pills, and with great exultation
the swellings disappeared, and the child is now
as well as usual, and he has the most perfect
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dollars, 11th April, 1853.
A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.
Apr 28, '53.

FORNEY & MONTGOMERY
ARE receiving one of the most splendid Stocks of
Spring and Summer
GOODS

Ever offered in this market, selected with care in the New York and
Philadelphia markets, and bought on the very best terms, to which
they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public
generally.
They challenge competition in price, quality and style.
April 12th 1853.—6t

E. L. WOODWARD,
Is now receiving his STOCK of SPRING & SUMMER
MERCHANDISE,

Comprising about every article demanded in this market.
As heretofore, his Goods are desirable and in no purchased on fa-
vorable terms for cash, or, on time by those who are solvent.
All are respectfully invited to call and examine.
March 29, 1853.—5t.

**NEW YORK EMPORIUM—
J. ADLER & CO.**

HAVE just returned from the purchase of, and are now receiving
direct from New York a splendid and well selected Stock of

**Spring and Summer
GOODS.**

Of superior quality and of the latest styles and terms. They deem
it unnecessary to enter into any further enumeration of articles, than
to say their stock embraces every variety needed in this market of
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Ladies and Gentlemen's spring and summer Dr Goods,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes,
Their old friends and customers, who have become acquainted
with their manner of transacting business, are assid that they are
prepared to suit them in the quality, style and price of Goods. Give us
a call, and we will show you more fine, beautiful cheap Goods
than we have room here to mention, and besides please ourselves that
we will make it your interest to purchase such articles you may need.
Jacksonville, March 22, 1853.

**New Spring and Summer
GOODS.**

HUDSON & STOKES

AT the old stand of S. P. Hudson, are now receiving extensive and
well selected Stock of Foreign and Domestic Sewing and Fancy

Dry Goods.

Consisting of every article usually called for in this ket, of the lat-
est and most fashionable styles, suitable to the present approaching
season; and in addition a well assorted stock of GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
Iron Nails, Hinges, Locks, Saws, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING;
HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS;
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. &c.
They respectfully solicit their old friends and custom and the pub-
lic generally to give them a call, confident that if they will do so they
can be suited both in quality and price of Goods.
Jacksonville, March 22, 1853.

NEW GOODS, NEW GODS.

WM. WHITE has just received his Stock of SPRING AND
SUMMER GOODS, which has been selected with great care for
this market. His Stock embraces a great variety Ladies Dress
Goods, viz:
White and Printed Jacket and Swiss Muslins,
Tartan, Berages, Challeys, Silk Tissues,
Summer Silks, Lawns, Ginghams,
American and English Prints, Bobinets,
Bonnets and cap Ribbons, Laces,
Jaconet and Swiss Edging and Inserting,
Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
AND FOR GENTLEMEN,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets,
Grenette Cloths, Tweeds, Denims,
Chambars, Stripes, Brown Linen,
Brown and Grass Linen Drilling, Cottonade,
With a large assortment of
Ready Made Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Straw and Fancy Gls. Saddlery,
Carriage Trimmings, Buggy Harness, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns,
Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Cheese, Macker, &c.
All of which he proposes to sell on favorable terms punctual men-
and as to price—Call and see.
Jacksonville, Ala. March 22, 1853.

**SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.**

WALKER & PETTIE

AT MOUNT POLK, are now receiving a general assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS, such as are needed by the Plant-
ers of the country; and if you hear the cry "Goods are going up,"
just come to Mount Polk and we will sell you Goods, low or lower
than ever. All we ask is to give us a call, and pay us the "Ready
Rhino;" we shall only sell on time to customers who pay once a year.
We also keep a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Salt,
Iron, Nails, and lots of that old Rye and Corn Whiskey, Brandy,
Gin, Rum and Wine.
Our thanks for past favors, and we hope by doing Goods cheaper
still, to receive more of the same sort.
N. B. Positively the last time we will say con to those who have
not settled and paid up their old accounts and tes; they will find
them in the hands of somebody else soon—so come and comply with
your promise.
March 22, 1853.

**EXCHANGE HOTEL,
MOBILE, ALA.**

The undersigned takes this method to
inform his friends and the citizens of Mo-
bile generally, that he has leased the
above well known HOTEL, which he has ap-
pointed upon the EUROPEAN and RESTAURANT
PLAN.
The very best articles in the CULINARY
DEPARTMENT are employed and Dining Sal-
oon is large, spacious, and well situated.
The TABLE is supplied with everything that
a most abundant market will afford—Wild Game,
Oysters, Fruits, &c., in season served up at a
moderate price.
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above rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
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square.

POETRY.

Written for The American Artisan.

CAN I FORGET THE PAST.

BY NINA SHORR.

Some joys I cannot forget;
For on my path around my heart
A light they shed, a balm impart,
And these I cherish yet.

Some friends I love well,
For they have watched my early years,
Have soothed my grief and calmed my
fears,
And more I fain would tell.

Some flowers are dear to me;
I've culled in the sweet wild woods,
Where forest birds and gurgling floods
Sing in sweet harmony.

Some scenes I love to view,
As they before my mind return,
Like ashes from faded memory's urn,
With colors faded few.

The whole bright past I love,
Though darkly dawns the present, now,
I will not let it cloud my brow,
But lift my eye above.

For oh, there is in life
For every thorn a fragrant flower,
For each sad day a happy hour,
With joy and pleasure rife.

Then why should we be grieved,
Where to our lips is handed up
Affliction's bitter, bitter cup,
With cypress darkly wreathed?

For oh, there is a power,
That while it wounds will ever bless,
Our cares beguile, our griefs repress,
In sorrow's darkest hour.

Oh, then let us resign
Ourselves, our fate, to that kind hand
Who made and keeps us by command,
And feel He is Divine.

A GOOD RULE.

Be well to walk with a cheerful heart,
Wherever our footsteps call;
With a friendly glance and an open
hand,
And a gentle word for all.

Since life is a thorny and difficult path,
Where toil is the portion of man,
We all should endeavor, while passing
along,
To make it as smooth as we can.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A THRILLING SCENE.

BY CHARLES RAND.

The following narrative—a true one—
describes a scene that actually took
place not many years since, in a country
town in the State of Maine.

One evening in the month of Decem-
ber, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, a
number of townsmen had assembled at
the store of a Mr. Thomas Putnam, to
talk over "matters and things"—smoke-
drink, and in short do anything to
"kill time."

Three hours had thus passed away.
They had laughed, and talked, and
drunk and chatted, and had a good time
generally; so that about the usual hour
of shutting up shop, each of the party
felt particularly first rate.

"Come," said Charles Hatch—one of
the company—"let's all liquor and then
have a game of high low jack!"

"So say," exclaimed another, "who's
got the cards?"

"Fetch on your keards," drawled out a
third, his eyes half closed through the
effect of the liquor he had drunk.

After drinking all around, an old pine
table was drawn up before the fire place
where burned brightly a large fire of
hemlock logs, which would snap and
crackle—throwing large live coals out
upon the hearth.

All drew up round the table, seating
themselves on whatever came handiest.

Four of them had rolled up to the table
some kegs, which they were to use as
supposed to contain nails.

"Now," said Hatch, "how shall we play
this game of high low?"

"No—have partners," growled one
man.

"If say every one for himself," exclaim-
ed another.

"No, hang'd if I'll play so," shouted
the former, bringing his fist down upon
the table, knocking one candle out of
the stick, and another upon the floor.

"Come, come," said Hatch, "no quar-
relling—all who say for having partners
stand up."

Three arose.

"Now, all who say each one for him-
self—stand up."

The remaining four immediately got
up.

"You see, Barclay," said Hatch, "the
majority are against you. Come, will
you play?"

"Well, as I don't want to be on the
opposite side, I'll play answered Barclay
somewhat cooled down.

Mr. Putnam was in the store that
evening, and the clerk, who was busy
behind the counter, had taken very little
notice of the proceedings. About half
past ten, Mr. Putnam thought he would
step over to his store and see that every-
thing was safe. As he went in he
walked up towards the fire.

When within a few steps of where the
men were sitting, he started back in
horror.

Before him sat seven men, half crazy
with drink and the excitement of play-
ing cards. There they were, within a
few feet of the fire just described—and
four of them seated on kegs of powder.

Barclay—who was a very heavy man
—had pressed in the head of the keg on
which he sat, bursting the top hoop, and
pressing the powder out through the
chinks. By the continued motion of
their feet the powder had become
spread about the floor, and now covered
a space of two feet all around them.

Mr. Putnam's first movement was to-
wards the door, but recovering himself
he walked up towards the fire. Should
either of them attempt to rise—he
thought—and scatter a few grains of lit-
tle further into the fire place, where lay
a large quantity of live coals!

At that moment Hatch looked up,
and seeing Mr. Putnam, with his face
deadly pale gazing into the fire, exclaim-
ed:

"Good God, Putnam, what ails you,
and at the same time made a motion to
rise."

"For Heaven's sake, gentlemen, do
not rise," said Mr. Putnam. "Fear of
you sit on kegs of powder—it is scatter-
ed all around you—one movement
might send you all to eternity. There
are two buckets of water behind the bar,
but keep your seats for one minute, and
you are saved—move, and you are dead-
men!"

In an instant every man was perfectly
sobersed—not a limb moved—each seem-
ing paralysed.

In less time than we have taken to
describe this thrilling scene, Mr. Putnam
had poured the water, and completely
saturated the powder on the floor, and ex-
tinguished the fire, so that an explosion
was impossible. Then, and not till then,
was there a word spoken.—True Fly.

THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

The following sound, clear, and Chris-
tian views of the marriage relation, are
taken from a popular work entitled
"Martyria, a Legend," published in
this city a few years ago from the pen
of a gifted clergyman:

"Of earthly relations, those of hus-
band and wife, parent and child, friend
and neighbor, master and servant, con-
stitute much the larger portion of man's
happiness; and are more important, any
one of them, than all others together.
It is in the observance, the redemption,
the strengthening of those connections,
these greatest, these primal relations,
that happiness is increased, and not in
the inordinate accumulation of money,
the acquisition of empty fame, or in
luxurious indulgences.

Happiness is to be attained in the
sequestered chair by the fireside, more
than in the honorary occupation of civic
office; in a wife's love infinitely more
than in the favor of all human beings
else; in children's innocent and joyous
prattle, more than in the hearing of "lat-
tery; in the reciprocation of little and
frequent kindnesses between friend and
friend, more than in some occasional
and dearly bought indulgence; in the
virtue of contentment, more than in the
anxious achievements of wealth, distinc-
tion and grandeur; in change of heart
more than in change of circumstances;
in full, firm trust in Providence, more
than in hoping for fortune's favor; in a
growing taste for the beauties of nature,
more than in the fee-simple inheritance
of whole acres of land; in the observa-
nce of neatness and regularity, house-
hold virtues, rather than in the means of
ostentations, and therefore rare display;
in a hand maiden's cheerfulness, more
than in the improved tone of politics;
and in the friendship of our next door
neighbor, more than in the condescending
notice of my lord duke.

Happiness, then, must be sought for
in simplicity, and not in costliness; in
the perpetually recurring, more than in
the rare; in abiding peace, rather than
in temporary raptures; next after the
well of living water which springeth up
into everlasting life in no source else so
seductively, as in those fountains which
are fed by the never-fading love of rela-
tives and friends."

Again he says:

There are some persons who have
their imaginations so excited by the pos-
sibility of some distant good, as to lose
all taste for the little delights which hus-
band and wife, master and servant, par-
ent and child, may devise and reciproc-
ate hourly, almost. Which is the
luckier man, he that can be happy in
the smile of his wife, or he that must
wait, wait, wait for the smile of fortune,
and wait in vain, perhaps?

In this world, there is nothing of such
value as affection; and the most trifling
expression of it, even though it be but
a single word of endearment, is in the
best ears a pleasanter sound than that
of gold pieces.

The price of a virtuous woman is far
above rubies," Solomon says. Were

there allotted to any one a female figure
of solid gold, as a companion for life,
who is there but would beg that it might
be of silver only, that it might speak
and then of inferior metal still, it might
only feel? and, then, that it might be
like himself of earth, might it only ac-
company him about? And yet, O hu-
man inconsistency! husbands are many
of them heedless of home joys, as not
being an increase of wealth.

Man is created to be a living soul,
and not to be an alchemist; and the re-
al want of his heart is sympathy, affec-
tion, love, and not the philosopher's stone.
It would not be more unreasonable to
transplant a favorite flower out of black
earth into gold-dust, than it is for a per-
son to let money-getting harden his
heart into contempt, or into impatience
of the little attentions, the meriments,
and the caresses of domestic life."

Boston Journal.

FELICITOUS.

Very happy and beautiful is the sub-
joined little *marceau* of Chester, in the
Buffalo Express:

SMILES.—President Nott, of Union
College, has a sermon upon the text:
"A pleasant thing it is for the eyes to
behold the sun." Its most striking por-
tion is that in which he draws a picture
of the earth, deprived of all light—a
picture of such wondrous beauty that
we have often regretted its absence from
the world's great gallery.

What light is to the earth, even so
are smiles to the heart. We could as
well endure darkness in the external as
the internal world. Light begets, fraci-
fies. From the earth, it calls up the
graceful blade and the blushing flower—
from the heart it summons earnest pur-
sues, great deeds, triumphant achieve-
ments. Sad would be the heart on
which no sunbeam fell.

There is beauty in a smile—match-
less, surpassing beauty. We say of the
child that smiles and its slumbers, that
it is talking with the angels. We have
ever some gentle fancy, when this "sun-
light of the lips" covers us with its radi-
ance. A mother's smile is stamped up-
on the heart in living beauty. The old
man turns his dim eye within, and sees
it glowing there, as vividly as in the
hours of his long lost childhood. The
last smile of the dead stays with us until
we go to them and seems most lovely
when we lose it.

There is power in a smile. It has
done what eloquence and force have
failed to do. It has won obdurate
hearts and vanquished fierce spirits. It
has lighted many a stricken soul back
to peace, from the grim country. It has
arrested the hand reached forth for
blood—and changed the assassin into a
childish weeper. It has snatched many
a victim from the grasp of Satan, and
fitted many a candidate for luxuries of
Paradise.

There is power in a smile. "A man
may smile, and be a villain," and yet
the counterfeit is readily distinguished.
The Christian smiles when he thinks of
coming fruition—the maiden smiles
when she gives her hand and heart a-
way. A smiling lip needs not the en-
dorsement of words.

Smiles are cheap—why should they
not be plentiful? Their influence is be-
yond all computation—we cannot form
a smile that has no effect. If it be at
home it augments the cheerfulness of
the family circle; if it be on the high-
way it finds a lodgement, and brings
forth fruit in some strange heart. Let
us smile on a care—it will keep its dark
shape far from us. Let us smile on joy
—it will intensify its powers, and in-
crease its benefits.

MY LITTLE FLOWER-BUD.

Rapidly she grew, till the little
fingers relaxed, and the crushed flower-
bud, pale dead thing, laid on the cov-
ered, and emblem of her own fleeting
loveliness.

The trial hour had come. Our angel
smiles often and sweetly, as the white
wings of death fanned the moisture
from her brow. The sun came faintly
in; it was near twilight. Her beautiful
head rested wearily and heavily upon
my bosom; her wax white limbs lay
like marble upon my arms. Suddenly
she looked up to me, and while a flash
of wondrous intelligence shot from her
dead, dying eyes, she whispered, "Mam-
ma, I guess I am God's little flower-bud;
shan't I be an angel to-morrow?"

O my beautiful Mary, transplanted so
early, little dreamed I the lesson thy in-
nocent lips were teaching, when they
offered the flower-bud to God!

And is my flower-bud in heaven?
Can it be that she still moves and lives
surrounded by love and glory? Yes, I
know it is so. Dust lies upon her from
of perfect beauty; the fingers that in
their dimple whiteness gathered roses
from my little garden, mingle now with
the ashes of her shroud. Those more
than beautiful eyes that I sometimes
thought that looked out of heaven upon
me, shall see no more the flowers, the
stars, the sun, the glorious things of earth.
But my little flower-bud—a thing of
beauty and a joy forever is she, to her
"high-born kinsmen" in the palace of my
father.

For her, why shed I tears? I will
weep no more. Gather them in, O
reaper pale—gather the flower-buds in-
to thy barnyards. Here the full-blown
rose withers, and envious winds rob it
of its sweet perfume." There the flower-
buds make an immortal wreath to gar-
land the shining throne of God. Gather
in the flower-buds, O reaper pale.
Olive Branch.

THE MURDER AT FALL RIVER.

The Fall River News publishes the
following account of the murder of El-
len Murphy, by her husband John Mur-
phy, by pouring sulphuric acid down
her throat. In fiend like barbarity it
exceeds anything of the kind we ever
heard of. Both parties were addicted to
habits of intemperance.

Last Saturday, it appears, the wife
being abroad on one of her drunken
rambles, the husband went in pursuit of
her to bring her home, having a rope in
his hand. Before setting out, however,
he had procured half a pint of gin from
a woman in the neighborhood, on cred-
it, and drank it. Having got his wife
home, about 8 o'clock, he threw her up-
on her bed, and compelling the oldest
daughter to hold her mother, he tied
the hands and feet of the latter togeth-
er with cords, then tied her to the back
bed posts with cords proceeding from
the hands and feet. He also passed a
rope around her body, thus securing
her more firmly. Meanwhile, he quick-
ed her by telling that if she would let
him tie her he would give her some li-
quor. Having made her fast, he went
out into the shed, and returned, bring-
ing in some vessel a quantity of some
liquid, telling his wife that he would
now give her a sup of liquor.

He then attempted to get the oldest
daughter to administer the liquor to
her mother, but she mistrusting wrong,
firmly refused. Having stripped the
women of all her clothes except her
chemise, and having pulled that off
from her neck and shoulders and torn
it open in front, he proceeded to turn
the liquid which he had brought from
the shed down her throat. It appears
as though he was aware that this liquid
would stain and discolor any article
of clothing, but ignorant of the fact that
it would stain the skin.

The liquid given the woman appears
and is supposed to have been sulphuric
acid.

On having this stuff turned down her
throat, the poor woman struggled and
showed signs of nausea. She was too
strongly confined with the cords, how-
ever, to free herself, or to do anything for
her relief. The five children went to
bed in another bed room, while the savage
husband staid about the couch of his
agitated dying wife. The latter by words
or signs, called for water, telling her
daughter that she was burning up inside.

Some water was given her by one of
the daughters. The daughters, it ap-
pears, lay in bed the most or all the
time, but the eldest two kept note of
their father's operations. About 12
o'clock, according to the account of the
girls, he gave his wife another quantity
of liquid in a cup. This he called tea.
It is judged to have been a quantity of
the acid diluted.

The dying woman continued to moan
until about 3 o'clock on Sunday morn-
ing, when, as the daughters state, the
noise of her plaints ceased. It is prob-
able that death occurred at this point of
time. The husband unbound his wife,
stripped the chemise off and put on a
clean one. He then fled. The daugh-
ters went to the house of B. F. Win-
slow, Esq., and told him that their moth-
er lay dead in the house, having been
murdered by their father. This was
early on Sunday morning. Mr. Win-
slow, on going to the house, found the
woman dead and in the position already
described. The spectacle presented was
a horrid one. There was a column of
froth from the mouth an inch high, and
the sides of the chin, neck and breast
were furrowed with rills of the liquid,
which had marked its course over those
parts with crooked, black lines.

A few evenings since, as a gentleman
of New Orleans, named Chevalier, was
passing down Dauphin street in that
city, he was suddenly assailed by two in-
dividuals, from behind, who grasped
him with great force and jerked him in-
to a room on the ground floor. At the
instant, they attempted to throw over
his head a cord, curiously knotted, and
arranged with slipping nooses so fixed
that had they succeeded in throwing it
over his head he would have been choked
immediately and deprived of life. The
noose was in the middle of the rope, leav-
ing two ends of several yards in length,
intended to be held at each end by an
individual, and made to tighten when
drawn by both or by one. Fortunately
the rope was so carelessly thrown that
it missed its mark, and the cries of Mr.
Chevalier brought the watchman to his
assistance.—The intended assassins, how-
ever made good their escape.

An examination of the room showed
it to be bare of furniture, but in the wall
was found driven several mysterious
hooks, on which were hung cords or
ropes, with nooses at different distances,
constructed so as to fit the human hands,
feet, elbows, and neck; so that a person
confined there would have been secured
as tightly as a vice. A sheet was hung
over all, as if intended as a winding gar-
ment for the dead. There was a damp-
ness and mould covering the walls of the
apartment, that made it as cold and dark
as a tomb. The apartment had been
rented a few days before by two men
who were strangers and unknown to any
one in the neighborhood. It is supposed
they intended to rob Mr. Chevalier and
then kill him, and to make this mysteri-
ous scene the scene of other similar dark
transactions.

Wm. A. Fall died at Piscataway, Md.
last week, from drinking water which
had been standing sometime in a painted
bucket.

THOUGHTS AND SENTIMENTS.

A warm heart ever going forth in
gentle deeds and words of love to all a-
round, is irresistible.

Leisure for study, thought and social
enjoyment, are to be counted as part of
one's income.

Men are sometimes accused of pride,
merely because their accusers would be
proud themselves if they were in their
places.

Most people complain bitterly of the
troubles of life, yet often greatly increase
life's real troubles by the anticipations of
imaginary ones.

There is no outward prosperity which
can counteract indolence, extravagance,
and folly at home.

Ever since there has been so great a
command for type, there has been much
less lead to spare for balls.

Is it not better that your friend tell
your faults privately, than that your en-
emy talk of them publicly?

So vital a necessity to all living men
is truth, that the vilest traitor feels a
amazand wronged—feels the pillars of
the world shaken when treason recoils
on himself.

For everything you buy or sell, let or
hire, make an exact bargain at first, and
not be put off to an hereafter by one
that says to you—"We shall not disagree
about trifles."

The best time to frame answers to the
letters of a friend is the moment you re-
ceive them; then the warmth of friend-
ship, and the intelligence received, most
forcibly co-operate.

Who has not seen a child turn from
the embodiment of all that could please
the eye, to sit, a charmed listener, on the
lap of one whose only attraction was a
gentle voice speaking words warm with
the love of a pure heart?

Cleobulus being asked, why he sought
not to be advanced to honor and prefer-
ment, made this reply: "O friend, as
long as I study and practice humility, I
know where I am; but, when I shall hunt
after dignities and promotions, I am
afraid I shall lose myself."

One's age should be tranquil as one's
childhood should be playful. Hard work
at either extremity of human existence
seems to me out of place; the morning
and the evening should be like cool and
peaceful; at mid-day the sun may burn,
and men may labor under it.

Cruelty to dumb animals is one of the
distinguishing vices of the lowest and
basest of the people. Wherever it is a
certain mark of ignorance and mean-
ness; an intrinsic mark, which all the ex-
ternal advantages of wealth, splendor
and nobility cannot obliterate.

The world would be more happy if
persons gave up more time to an inter-
course of friendship; but money en-
grosses all our delectation; and we scarce
enjoy a social hour, because we think it
unjustly stolen from the main business
of our lives.

Elegance resides not with the uphol-
sterer or the draper; it is not put up
with the hangings and curtains; it is not
in the mosaics, the carpetings, the rose-
wood, the mahogany, the candelabra,
or the marble ornaments; it exists in the
spirit presiding over the apartments of
the building.

GERMAN PROVERBS.

Where the devil cannot come, he will
send.

Paint the devil on the wall, and he
will show himself anon.

It takes a good many shovelfuls of
earth to bury the truth.

The unrighteous penny corrupts the
righteous pound.

Charity gives itself rich; covetousness
hoards itself poor.

Love rules his kingdom without a
sword.

Love knows nothing of labor.

Love is the master of all arts.

Better the child weep than the father.

The master of one trade will support
himself and seven children; the master
of seven will not support himself.

One foe is too many; a hundred friends
are too few.

He will swallow an egg, and give away
the shell in alms.

Who less one sit on his shoulders, shall
have him presently sit on his head.

"WAIT FOR THE WAGON."—The fol-
lowing extract from the Virginia Gazette,
of 1832, read at the Wheeling R. R.
celebration, the rising generation are
inclined to laugh at:

"The Baltimore and Ohio Wagon
Company with a capital of \$200,000 (one
fourth of which is paid in) transport
goods between Wheeling and Baltimore.
One wagon depart and arrives daily
from each of these places with a load
weighing from 2½ to 5-8 tons, and oc-
cupying eight days upon the road; and
arrangements are in progress to increase
the number of daily arrivals and depart-
ures from one to three wagons, and eventually
to five."

This arrangement was the origin of
the "Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road com-
pany," which when their train is fully
completed and stocked will represent a
capital of \$200,000,000. The distance
which the wagon made in eight days
will now be accomplished in one by the
cars with 300 instead of 24 tons for a
load. Baltimore and Wheeling didn't
wait for the wagon."

Neither towns, cities, nor individuals
can keep pace with the course of em-
pire, if they "wait for the wagon." The
iron sinews of the locomotive are fast
taking the place of horse flesh, and the
noise of "squeaking lumber wagon" is
becoming hushed by the hum of myriads
of cars.

The town that will not move to aid in
any great enterprise, or encourage im-
provements, supposing all will come
right eventually, is "waiting for the wa-
gon." The individual who sits down in
his store or factory supposing that busi-
ness will come to him, without letting
the people know what he sells or manu-
factures is "waiting for it." The man
who don't take the papers, thinking it's
an expense without a benefit, and that
he will learn the news anyhow, is
waiting for an old rusty wagon, that will
never reach him. In short, it won't do
in any position of life, now-a-days, to
"wait for the wagon."

A remarkable change, it is said, is in
progress among the Jews in almost every
country. Multitudes are throwing aside
the Mishna and the Talmud, and betak-
ing themselves to the study of Moses and
the Prophets. Among the Jews in Lon-
don there is, at the present time, great
demand for copies of the Old Testament.
The subject of their restoration to Pal-
estine and the nature of the promises
on which the expectation is founded, are
extensively engaging their attention. In
examining into these matters, they have
obtained considerable assistance from a
continental Rabbi, who has lately ar-
rived among them, and exhibited a man-
uscript, in which he has endeavored to
prove from Scripture that the time has
come when the Jews must set about
making preparations for returning to
the land of their fathers.—The said man-
uscript has been printed in Hebrew and
English and a society has been formed
to further the movement proposed by
the learned Rabbi.

Variety.

AN OLD BACHELOR'S EPITAPH.—A
lady had been teaching the summer
school in a certain town, and a young
sprig of the law paid her some attention,
so much that he was joked about her.
He replied, "he should look higher for a
wife." It came to the lady's ears, and
she meditated a little bit of revenge.

An opportunity soon offered. They
were at a party together, and to redeem
her forfeit she was to make his epitaph:
She gave the following:

Here lies a man who looked so high
He passed all common dandies by,
And they who looked as high as he,
Declared his bride they would not be.
So 'twixt them both he died a bach.
And now has gone to the old scratch,
Exeter News-Letter.

"How do I look, Pompey?" said a
young dandy to his servant, as he finish-
ed dressing.

"Elegant, massa; you look bold as a
lion."

"Bold as a lion, Pompey? How do you
know? You never saw a lion."

"O yes, massa, I seed one down to
Massa Jenks, in his stable."

"Down to Jenks's Pompey? Why, you
great fool, Jenks hasn't a lion; that's a
jack ass."

"Can't help it, massa, you look just like
him."

Illustrations.—God's children are like
stars, that shine brightest in the darkest
night; like gold, that is brighter for the
furnace; like incense, that becomes frag-
rant by burning; like the camomile
plant, that grows fatest when trampled
on.

"Petter as God."—My German friend
how long have you been married? "Tel,
dis is a ting rat I seldom like to talk
about, but ven I does it seems to be so
long as it never vas."

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1853.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JOHN A. WINSTON,
OF SUMTER.

EXTRAORDINARY WHEAT.—Maj. J. E. Peace of this County, left at our Office a few days since the stubble of a bunch of wheat, which he affirmed to be the produce of a single grain, or at least that it grew up first a single stem and afterwards branched out. Upon carefully counting we found it to contain one hundred and thirty six stalks. It came up a volunteer stalk at some distance from other wheat, but not being observed before the birds destroyed it all but about 25 or 30 grains, which Mr. P. has preserved for further experiments.

NEW PAPER.—We insert to-day the prospects of a new paper, entitled "The Olive Branch," the first number of which will be published in a few days at Cedar Bluff, Cherokee Co. Ala. by W. P. Cannon & Co.

The first number of this paper will be issued about the 14th day of May; and permanent arrangements have been made for its publication at least one year, so that persons who may feel it to be their interest or inclination to patronize it, need feel no apprehensions about failure or irregularity.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body was organized on Monday last in the city of Montgomery.

Col. John Erwin of Greene was appointed President; Rush Elmore of Montgomery and George S. Walden of Cherokee, Vice Presidents; R. E. Cox, of Montgomery and Robt. W. Higgins of Talladega, Secretaries. Delegates from thirty-eight Counties were in attendance said to be the largest number which has assembled for years.

On Tuesday the principal labor of the convention was brought to a close by the nomination of Col. John A. Winston of Sumter. The names of Col. John A. Winston, Hon. T. A. Walker, Hon. S. W. Harris, and Col. J. L. F. Cottrell were placed in nomination. The largest vote, during the seven ballots was given to Col. Winston and Judge Walker—that of the former ranging from 134 to 154, and of the latter from 42 to 74. After the seventh ballot, the names of the other gentlemen having been withdrawn, Col. Winston was nominated by acclamation.

Although some of us might have been more gratified with the nomination of our particular friends, yet considering that the Convention was composed of delegates from almost every part of the State, its deliberations conducted with fairness, and the nomination made with great unanimity, we think it cannot fail to give general satisfaction. At least there can be little or no objection to the nominee in the democratic ranks. But we may expect him to be assailed with bitterness, should the Whigs bring a candidate into the field or should he be opposed by another democrat. Col. Winston has been long known to the democratic party and stood high in their confidence. In speaking of him as the nominee, the Advertiser and State Gazette says that he is—"Chivalrous in all his movements—a gentleman, in the true acceptance of the word—a warm and generous friend—a bold and magnanimous opponent—an uncompromising Democrat of the Jefferson and Madison school—quick to decide and prompt to act—he combines in himself more of the characteristics of 'Old Hickory' than any public man we have among us."

On Tuesday evening after the nomination was made, the Convention passed resolutions of condolence on the death of Vice President King; also a resolution recommending the Hon. Nathaniel Terry to the President, as a suitable person for the appointment of Consul to Havana, and on motion of W. P. Davis of Benton a committee, consisting of one from each judicial circuit, to appoint a time for holding the next State Democratic Convention, was appointed.

Recently 4,000 emigrants arrived at New York from Ireland in a single day, and it is supposed that the number of Irish emigrants to the United States this Spring will exceed any previous year. Intelligent correspondents also predict that their will be 200,000 from Great Britain, with the German emigrants will swell the amount to at least half a million.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

There appears to be some confusion and misunderstanding as to the time of holding this convention, some believing it to be the 3rd and some the 4th Monday in May. We find the following paragraph on the subject in the Dadeville Banner:

"We have been informed that Talladega and Benton have agreed upon the 4th Monday of May. It is an appropriate time. Let us all accord. Hereafter to avoid misunderstandings on the sub-

ject, the Convention ought to appoint an Executive Committee, whose duty it should be to fix the day for holding the Convention, and give general notice thereof."

Cherokee, Benton, Talladega and Tallapoosa having fixed upon the same day we presume there will be no further misunderstanding, and that the Convention will meet on the 4th Monday in May.

Prospective Glory of the United States.—"The prospective glory of the United States is a subject, which overwhelms the imagination. No citizens, of ancient or modern times, ever had such a country to contemplate as those of the United States. So vast, so fruitful, possessing every climate, from the cold of the north, to the balmy airs of the tropics, every plant, from the great pine of the Aroostook, to the delicate jacinth of the Rio del Norte. Within our boundaries are the foundation of untold wealth, our mountains are filled with the riches of every mine, our valleys invite the hand of cultivation, and smile as none other, on the labors of the husbandman. The troubled waves of the Atlantic, and the stiller waters of the Pacific, lave our coasts; our ships whitened the ocean, and the loved flag that waves over them, is the harbinger of liberty, and the protection of the powerful and brave. In examining the geographical limits, we find within it, the extent of ancient and modern empires still left in wilderness, yet by the enterprise of our citizens, the additions of new states almost realize the prophecy of a nation being born in a day." The ultimate history of our country seems too vast for human conception.

The foregoing remarks upon the glory and magnitude of our country, were made by Robert Sears, some years since, based upon the census report of 1840: since that time our territory has been almost doubled, and the population increased nearly six millions. Many new and wonderful scientific discoveries have since been made, and many new elements of prosperity are progressing. What would be the language employed now by the same pen to convey even a faint conception of the "prospective glory of the United States." Truly may the heart of every American glow with pride and exultation at the conception of his country's present and prospective glory and grandeur, and unutterable gratitude to the Giver of all good, that "the lines have fallen to him in pleasant places."

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The Convention recently held in Baltimore, adjourned to meet again in Memphis on the first Monday in June next. A Committee of Correspondence were instructed to invite Gov. Collier to be present, and also to request him to nominate a numerous delegation from this State. In compliance with this request the Governor has nominated delegates in every County in the State, and requested as many as can make it convenient to attend, as "matters of great importance to the industrial and commercial interest of the South will be discussed and considered." The committee tender a cordial welcome and the hospitalities of the city of Memphis to the delegates who may attend.

Below we give the names of the delegates appointed in this and adjoining counties, being within the principal range of the circulation of our paper.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.
J. T. Hedden Col. Pool
Col. Wood
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
Mr. Dean Dr. Bothwell
Mr. Byars
DEKALB COUNTY.
B. F. Porter Col. Nicholson
W. O. Winston
CHEROKEE COUNTY.
T. B. Cooper W. H. Garrett
B. C. Yancy
BENTON COUNTY.
Col. Clark Gen. Earle
Maj. Abernathy J. F. Grant
TALLADEGA COUNTY.
J. M. Moore A. Bowie
A. J. Walker Maj. Reynolds
J. G. L. Huey Maj. Curry
Maj. McEliderry

We see it stated that the following are among the objects contemplated by the approaching convention at Memphis:

The establishment of a continental depot of cotton, in opposition to Liverpool.

The direct exportation of cotton by the planter, thus doing away with middle men, middle war-house, middle commission and middle insurances, and that interminable medium which eats up our substance and concentrates our exports at Liverpool.

To build up a Southern importing market, in opposition to New York.

To establish, through railroad alliance, more sympathy with the great West and Northwest, socially, commercially, and nationally.

To have one or more lines of steamers to Europe.

To induce immigration through Southern ports, to pass to the West by a communication always open, expeditions, and cheap; or to settle on our fertile lands.

To stimulate manufactures and general industry.

To educate our children at home, to spend our wealth at home.

To aim at commercial and industrial independence.

The Southern Planters Convention, which assembled in Montgomery at the same time of the democratic Convention, continued in session three days, and adjourned to meet again in Columbia, S. C. in November next.

For the Republican.

After consulting many Voters from the different parts of Benton County, I feel authorized to say that if C. G. Morgan, Esq. will consent that his name may be used as a candidate for the State Legislature, that he will be warmly supported by many Voters.

A VOTER.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.—We are pleased to see such opinions editorially expressed in a paper circulating as widely as the Boston Bee:

"The institution of slavery its actual condition at the South, the life of the slave, his treatment, &c., is, we have reason to believe, perpetually, systematically, and maliciously misrepresented among us at the North. There is a fact apparent in all the inquiries we have ever made, and they are many, that slavery and the slave are very different affairs with those who have been at the South, examined most thoroughly the whole subject and system, and seen the subject as it is, in contradistinction to those who have taken their opinions at hap-hazard, of this man and that, but mostly from Abolitionists, who are disqualified from judging by prejudice, and incapable of understanding, from ignorance. The tales of cruelty, or immorality, of crime, so often presented to the Northern ear, are generally the offsprings of morbid imaginations—hardly tolerable in nurseries, where the purpose is to frighten fractious children into obedience. To accept such as the basis on which to form opinions of the South—emerson—to slavery and its conditions, is a disgrace to common sense, gross insult to common judgment and an infamous wrong to the whole South. Clear us from opinions formed from such a source—which is no source at all: certainly not a reliable one."

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 29.

The President and some of the Heads of Department have informed the eager expectants of Foreign appointment that they would soon know their fate, and that all the appointments would be announced in one batch. Many of them were already decided upon. It was expected that we should have the result to-day, though nothing certain is known. Yet it is surmised that Virginia is to have the mission. Mr. R. K. MEADE, lately a member of the House, is here, and expects his appointment. Mr. Henry A. Wise has often said that he would decline an application for any office. Nothing is more certain than the fact that he has applied for none. Yet still he will be offered a foreign mission, though he may decline it.

The custom of using influence to obtain a foreign mission originated in the administration of Gen. JACKSON. Two members of the House came to get appointments for each other, and both succeeded. Each clamored for the office. But late, it was more usual for seekers of such posts to elect one openly, for themselves. It is estimated that scarcely one of thirty of the applicants for office will succeed.

Whatever difficulties existed of late, in regard to the disposition of Executive patronage in New-York, or in regard to the harmony of the party in that State, have been finally settled, through the intervention of the political magnates of that State who lately visited this city. The re-union of the Hunkers and Barnburners is complete. It is generally supposed here that, in virtue of the new arrangements, Gen. Dix of New-York will be offered the mission to France, and especially, if Mr. Wise should decline it. Gov. Lane's Proclamation for the seizure of the Mexican Territory, which, as he says ought to have been included within our boundary by the joint commission, creates surprise and indignation everywhere. Gov. Lane was appointed by Mr. Fillmore, and was to be suspended as soon as a person could be sent to take his place. He had no authority for this hostile procedure against Mexico, from his own government, but he probably supposed that the act would profit the new powers wherein he will find himself greatly mistaken. It is far from being the policy of the Government to add to the pending difficulties with Mexico, and still less to resort to force, at once, for the adjustment of any difficulty. Should a dispute arise on either side as to the boundary, as fixed by the Joint Commission, a new Commission must be instituted. Gov. Lane had never heard the Treaty of Guadalupe, or he would have seen that even the Executive Government could not resort to force in this case for it is provided by the Treaty, that, in the event of a disagreement or difficulty, neither party shall resort to force, before appealing to friendly arbitration, after the exhaustion of negotiation.

Late from California.

By the arrival of the steamer U. States at New Orleans we have advices from San Francisco to the last inst.

The most important news is of the destruction of the steamer Independence, of which, see a full and very interesting account on our first page.

Among the persons who lost their lives on this occasion, we see none from Alabama.

The news from California is of very little interest. The mining operations are represented to be highly prosperous. The steamer California sailed from San Francisco on the 1st inst. for Panama, with \$2,234,308 in gold on freight.

Intelligence has just been received from the northern part of the state of a painful character. The Indians in the neighborhood become troublesome committing the most savage depredations where-ever an opportunity offered.

from Maryville to Sacramento. The persons killed were Lieut. H. Moore Capt. Moore, Thomas Kirby and Gilman Follows.

Lieut. Edward Russell, of the 4th Infantry was killed by the Indians on the 25th of March, near the head waters of Tom's creek, near Colusa.

Five Frenchmen, encamped near Mariposa, were attacked by some Mexicans a few days since, and the whole party was murdered and robbed.

A perfect mania exists in the mining towns for routs and balls. Our interior exchanges teem with the accounts of the pleasures enjoyed at these places of amusement.

"IT CAN ALMOST TALK."—A gentleman from the country who had been watching for some time one of Hoe's large steam presses in operation in the office of the Memphis Eagle Enquirer, in his wonder at seeing it take the printed sheets from the form and lay them down so carefully and precisely exclaimed:

"Shade of Faust!—it can almost talk!"

"Talk, stranger!" said a little jimp' perched up on a pile of paper, "Talk!—it can say more in a second than you can repeat in two hours!—Talk! it talks six or seven folio volumes every day; it, and others like it, have before now talked the world into fits." Talk, indeed!"

"Nough said" rejoined our friend "I give it up."

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

The Southern Planters Convention adjourned on Wednesday evening having been in session three days. The proceedings we will give in full as soon as furnished by the Secretaries.

The result of the Convention, from the comparison and concert of opinions and action, are calculated to be of eminent benefit to the Planting States, and if its meetings are continued for a few years in the same spirit, will be likely to produce a complete revolution in the course of trade, and in improved Southern Agriculture.—Senator Toombs' address on Wednesday was, in its main features, one of the most lucid and convincing arguments ever produced on the subject—close and compact as a granite wall, clamped, layer by layer and built up, with bolts of steel, impenetrable and immovable. There were some slight errors in statistics, and occasionally a want of fuller explanation in details; but the main features were true and irrefragable as the everlasting hills. The speech will be published in full in the Cotton Planter Journal.

Memphis & Charleston Road.

We learn from a reliable source that the Road on the north of the river, from the Bridge up to this place will not be ready for the cars before the latter part of this year. Much yet remains to be done before the work is even in passable condition—and when all is done that can be, this end of the Road is likely to be the most inferior, unsafe, and expensive, of any other piece of Road of the same length in the country. The very nature of the ground over which the road is being built, it seems ought to have deterred any Company from attempting it. If this link to the Bridge is to be the only Road connecting the north and the south, through this place with the Valley of the Mississippi, we are inclined to think that many will go around rather than risk traveling over it. But skill, perseverance and a liberal expenditure of money may ultimately get the Road in a better condition than the representations to us and our fears permit us to hope with any degree of confidence.—Chattanooga Gazette.

SCIENTIFIC PROPHECY.

An exchange paper states that about 19 years ago Mr. Hait of Wilton in Fairfield county, of this State, then a remarkable good student in his collegiate course, was suddenly deprived of his reason and memory. Under these circumstances, his father, the Rev. Mr. Hait, sent him to Hartford but finding no relief, he sent him to Mr. Chapman, of Cambridge, Mass.—The Doctor said there was no present relief for him but at the age of thirty-six or thirty-seven, there would be a change; that the brain was too much expanded for the cranium, and there would at that age be a contraction, which would enable it to act healthily. His anxious father and family saw their hopes pre-emptorily deferred for fifteen years.—That time has recently expired, and to their great joy the prophecy is fulfilled. The man began to inquire for his books as if he had just laid them down, and resumed his mathematical studies where he left them. There was no trace on his mind of this long blank in his life, or of anything which had occurred in it and he did not know that he was almost forty years of age.—[Norwich, (Ct.) Courier.]

QUINCES LOVE SALT.

The quince tree seems to have a constitutional fondness for salt. We have never seen, says the Horticulturist, such superb specimens of

this fruit, and such a general luxuriance of the trees as at Newport, Rhode Island, on the sea-coast. A gentleman, who noticed the fact, several years ago, told us lately that he had profited by the hint, in giving to each of his trees a top-dressing of two quarts of coarse salt over the surface it dissolves slowly, and does no harm whatever to the roots, but makes both foliage and fruit much more healthy.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—The Savannah Courier, of the 17th inst. says: A case tried, during the recent session of the U. S. Circuit Court in this city, which ought to be generally understood, both by the people and the officials who have charge of the various post Offices throughout the country. The Post-master at Savannah, in Scriven county, was arraigned and fined Fifty Dollars, for delaying a letter in his office.

The law makes it the imperative duty of every Postmaster, to forward all mail matter deposited one-half hour before the departure of the mail, unless a longer time should be granted by the Postmaster-General on account of the business of the office.

The Presidency and Vice Presidency.

The recent death of Mr. King has given rise to some speculation in reference to the effect of the death of both the President & Vice President. The Constitution provides that on the death of the President, the Vice President shall fill his place. The case of Mr. Tyler, who succeeded to the Presidency on the death of Gen. Harrison, and the case of Mr. Fillmore who succeeded Gen. Taylor, are instances in point. The constitution provides also, that on the death of both Congress shall declare then "what officer shall act as President." Acting under this power, Congress did, in 1792, enact that in the event of the demise of both the President and Vice President, a new election for these officers should be held in the following December, and that the President and Vice President then elected should hold their offices for four years from the 4th of March next ensuing. It further provided that in the interim between the death of one President and the election of another, the President of the Senate pro tempore shall serve as President; and in the case of a vacancy in that office, the functions of the Chief Magistrate shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House.

In regard to the Vice Presidency, the constitution simply says that "the Senate shall choose their own officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States." From this we would infer, that the country is now without any Vice President, and consequently, though his functions as presiding officer of the Senate may be discharged by another person, there is no officer under the Government entitled to succeed to the pay and title of Vice President. Nor will there be, except in the case of the death of President Pierce, in which event a new election would become necessary both for President and Vice President. The constitution tells us how the vacant office of President shall be filled, but contains no provision of the kind in regard to the Vice Presidency, except when both offices shall be vacated, when, as just remarked, a new election must be had.

A Tunnel, now in course of construction on the line of the Dayton and Cincinnati railway will, it is said, be with its approaches, 10,000 feet in length and the largest work of the kind in the United States.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Charleston Press.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Baltic at New York.

Baltimore, May 1, 750 P. M.

The U. S. Mail steam ship Baltic, Capt. Coxworth, has arrived at New York Liverpool, which port she left on the 26th of April. She has brought 92 passengers—among them, ex-Governor Crawford, of Georgia, and the Hon. Dudley Mame.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.—The Circular of Messrs. Brown & Shipley dated on the evening of the 19th of April, says that the Asia's advices from America had a depressing effect on the Cotton market, and that ordinary and middling had declined from a sixteenth to an eighth of a penny. The lower qualities had declined most.

ENGLAND.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes in his Budget a general reduction of duties in Britain. Public opinion is divided on the subject. It is generally believed, however, that it will overthrow the present ministry. The Kossuth affair is still unexplained. Kossuth himself is apparently guiltless.

SPAIN.—The Spanish ministry has been formed. The Cortes, however, has been dissolved to avoid General Cosca's threatened exposure of the Cuban Slave Trade.

HOLLAND.—The Dutch Government has protested against the establishment of a Catholic Hierarchy and withdrawn its minister from Rome.

TURKEY.—The English and French Ambassadors have arrived at Constantinople. The former has assured the English merchants in that city that there will be no interruption to business, but that peace will be continued.

Baltimore, May 2.

A vessel from Port-au-Prince, arrived at New-York, brings several articles from the Emperor of Hayti, which are intended for exhibition at the approaching World's Fair in that city. Among them is a log of Mahogany weighing three tons.

Appointments.

Baltimore, May 1.

On Monday, Governor Seymour, of Connecticut will be appointed Minister to Russia. Col. GARDNER, of South-Carolina, Minister to Mexico, and General Jones A. Dix, Minister to France.

Burning of another Steamer.

Baltimore, May 1, 9:45 P. M.

The steamer Ocean Wave, belonging to the Ogdensburg Rail Road Company was consumed by fire at two o'clock on Saturday morning on Lake Ontario. Out of fifty who were on board, only twenty-two were saved. The steamer was fully insured.

Baltimore, May 2.

The Baltic's advices depressed the New-York Cotton market on Monday, and 1250 bales changed hands at a decline of an eighth of a cent.

CHARLESTON, May 2—P. M.

COTTON.—Holders are free sellers and the sales to-day reach 2,800 bales at prices ranging from 8 to 10 1/2 cents.

Holloway's Pills for the Cure of Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and Disorders of the Stomach.

Mr. Richard Haynes, of H. M. Dock-yard, at Plymouth, had not had the enjoyment of a day's good health for several years, constantly suffering from indigestion and liver complaint. He had the best medical advice, both from Army and Navy surgeons, but the disease yielded not to their treatment, and various remedies were tried with a like result. As a last resource he began to use Holloway's Pills, and this time medicine has so strengthened the tone of his stomach and invigorated his constitution that he is perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

The most common form of DYSPEPSIA, is distinguished by want of appetite, a faint, sinking feeling at the pit of the Stomach, and heavy distressing sensations after eating. These are sure signs of imperfect digestion, and want of the natural Gastric Juice, to stimulate the stomach into action, and dissolve the food which may be taken. This defect is almost instantly removed by the use of the Gastric Juice, or Pepsin, supplied by Dr. Houghton of Philadelphia, that is now doing such wonders in all forms of old stomach complaints. It is the real thing itself and no drug.

TELEGRAMS.—The Olive Branch will be published every Saturday morning at One Dollar and Five Cents a year, invariably in advance.

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER BROWN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SUBLETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce SEVIER ELSTON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN SMYTH, (name), as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES MEHARG, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized by the friends of SAMUEL P. MCLUNEY, to announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce J. L. WHITESIDE, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES A. WATSON, as a candidate for Tax Collector, of Benton County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce Hon. ROBERT H. WILSON as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized by the friends of ASA SKELTON, Esq. to announce him as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Col. H. M. McCAGHIREN as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Col. R. G. ROBERTS, as a candidate for Representative of Randolph County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOHN RICHEY, Esq. as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Col. WM. B. MARTIN, as a candidate to represent this county in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

TAKEN UP AND POSTED.—N. H. Mullins, a certain rel Mare, with a small hands high; she had a bell on when up—appraised to \$40.00 before C. Price, Esq. 7th May, 1853.

A. WOODS, Judge P. O. May 10, 1853.

Look Out for the Thief.

STOLEN from the scribe, near Rome, on the night of the 4th of April, a Roan Horse, about ten years of age, average size, moves quick and active, ears ways pointed forward—a considerable blaze in the face. He taken in the direction of Jacksonville, Ala. A satisfactory reward will be given for the Horse or for any valuable information relating to his escape.

A. R. SMITH
Rome, Ga. May 7, 1853.—50.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing in the Town of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, ENTITLED "THE OLIVE BRANCH" EDITED BY M. J. TURNLEY, and PUBLISHED BY W. P. CANNON & CO.

This paper is designed to be a peace offering. It will be one of the objects of the Editor, in conducting the paper, to lead discussions on local questions, excite emulation, and unite all parties in sections of the County in the promotion of every laudable and praiseworthy object and enterprise, and avoid all those causes which have heretofore so unhappily distracted the County, paralyzed its energies, and impeded its prosperity.

The politics of this paper will be decidedly Democratic, but no party spirit will be indulged towards political opponents, or those of other and different opinions.

The cause of Education and Morality, and judicious schemes of internal improvement throughout the State, will find in the Olive Branch a true friend and advocate; in addition to the ordinary Foreign and Domestic News of the day, articles on Agricultural, Scientific and Literary subjects will frequently find a place. Telegraphic Intelligence—the Markets—Prices Current, &c. will also receive due attention—in short, all that is appropriate and might be expected to found in an interesting and useful Newspaper.

TERMS.—The Olive Branch will be published every Saturday morning at One Dollar and Five Cents a year, invariably in advance.

GRASS SADDLES.

THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c. Together with an elegant stock of

Suspenders, Purses,

Beards, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold & Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles, &c.

Also,

Looking Glasses and Mirrors, of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of

School and Miscellaneous

Books—PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of goods in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season for less than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.

DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY.
May 10, 53—1y. Augusta, G.

W. & J. NELSON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Liquors, Wines, Cigars, &c.

of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and the lowest prices charged.

Augusta Seed Store.

THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, removed to the first door above State Bank, and nearly opposite to United States and Globe Hotels, where the subscriber has received, and will continue to receive throughout the season his stock of fresh and genuine Grass Seeds, crop 1851.

Lawrence made to country dealers Red and White Clover Seed, Grass, Timothy, Onion Seeds, Giant paragon Roots, Flower Seeds, Bulls' May 10, 1853. J. H. SERVICE

COSGROVE & BRENNAN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINE, &c.

Near the Mansion House, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.



Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 17.—No. 20.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1853.

Whole No. 57

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.

A notice to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$2.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS.

Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash.

May 10, 1853—1y.

W. & J. NELSON,

DEALERS IN

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FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

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OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

All orders will be strictly attended to and the lowest prices charged.

May 10, 1853—1y.

N. B.—They are the sole Agents in the South for Fairbanks' patent Platform and Counter Scales.

May 10, 1853—1y.

Augusta Seed Store.

THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is removed to the first door above the State Bank, and nearly opposite the United States and Globe Hotels, where the subscriber has received, and will continue to receive throughout the season, his stock of fresh and genuine Garden Seeds, crop 1851.

Allowance made to country dealers.

Red and White Clover Seed, Blue Grass, Timothy, Onion Stalks, Giant Asparagus Roots, Flower Seeds, Bull's Eye.

May 10, 1853. J. H. SERVICE.

GRAIN SALES.

THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.—Together with an elegant stock of

Suspenders, Purses,

Beads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c.

Also,

Looking Glasses and Mirrors,

of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of

School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.

DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY.

May 10, 1853—1y. Augusta, Ga.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Augusta Mills Shirtings, Osageburgs and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash. May 10, 1853.

BAKER & HART,

WHOLESALE GROCER'S

AUGUSTA, GA.

WE keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

All Goods in our Line,

which are purchased in the best markets upon the most favorable terms, and would ask our country friends to give us a call when visiting our city.

Particular attention is given to the filling of orders, and the lowest prices charged at all times—we also, receive Cotton and all produce from our customers.

May 10, 1853—1y.

F. A. Holman & Co.,

Direct Importers of

Clothes, Groceries and Glass Ware—and will fill all bills at Charleston prices.

May 10, 1853.

BONES & BROWN,

[Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.]

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Hardware,

Cutlery, Guns, &c.

May 10, 1853. Augusta, Ga.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.

J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—opposite Wright, Nichols and Company, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Cell and Laminar.

May 10, 1853. 1y

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Ready-Made CLOTHING.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co., are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Gentlemen can find at this establishment every article necessary for their Wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at the lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, Merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed.—Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.

May 10, 1853—1y.

PIANO FORTES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public, to their assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and just celebrated Manufacturers of the

Bacon & Racer, A. H. Galt & Co. and Dubois & Seabury, N. York,

which are warranted in every respect to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe.

The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest pattern and fashion, and fresh from the manufacturers. For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at

GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S,

Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Georgia.

May 10, 1853—1y.

LAW NOTICES.

JOHN I. THOMASON,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office at Asheville, St. Clair county, Ala.

March 8, 1853.

James A. McCampbell,

Attorney at Law.

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

February, 25 1852.

B. T. POPE,

Attorney at Law.

ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Denton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme Court of the State.

Office formerly occupied by Walker & Martin.

JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.

WM. H. FORNEY.

Walden & McSpadden,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

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WM. H. FORNEY.



AGRICULTURAL.

THE OREGON PEA.—A new pea has been cultivated in the vicinity of Memphis for a year past, with which farmers are much pleased. The Eagle of that city says that according to all accounts this is the best species of the pea now cultivated. The stalk grows to a height of from four to six feet, the pea is a great luxury to the table and is preferred to corn by cattle. The stalk makes good hay, for which purpose its yield is said to be twice as much as any thing ever grown in this country in the shape of hay. The plant thrives finely upon such land as is generally thrown out, and while it produces abundantly, it improves the land more than clover, or anything that can be grown upon it. These are the opinions of well known gentlemen whose certificates the writer has seen.

The Oregon Pea should be planted about the same time and cultivated like cotton. It will, however, produce a fair crop if planted in June. The pea grows well sown broad east, and will lie on the ground all winter, and come up in the spring; hence, hogs can feed on them all the time. The hay is the best ever used, for any stock that eats hay. The leaves (which make the most luxuriant appearance) do not fall off saving the hay.

Mobile Herald.

Pumpkins and Squashes in Cornfield.—At an agricultural meeting in New Hampshire, a cultivator stated that he had found pumpkins, squashes and turnips, in cornfields, to lessen the amount of corn. This is to be expected, as they must, as a matter of course, operate in the same way as weeds. He had also found, by using the corn-planting machine for every alternate row a difference in favor of the corn planter of about 7 bushels per acre. So much for regularity and perfection of work.

EARLY WORKING OF CORN.

The game is now opened. The ball is in motion. All the effective force and energy of the farm should now be concentrated and well directed to the one great business of making the crop. Let building and clearing and all out of the field work be suspended. A good and unnumbered start is all in important to crop-making. What needs now to be done, admit of no delay. The operation of making the crop is short, if the work is well conducted. Energy and skill should characterize our movements, so that if possible to press ahead of the business, rather than be pressed by it. A little prevention is better than a great deal of cure, in keeping clean crops.

These remarks are especially applicable to corn making. An early start, and encouragements to a rapid growth, are all important. Our observation has been that injuries from neglect at this time, are rarely overcome. Therefore use this opportunity just at the close of cotton planting, to put everything in first rate order about the corn. Plow close and deep, and let the hoes follow thinning to a stand, and give the remaining stalk a nice dressing, adding a little earth and leaving all perfectly clean. Great faithfulness is needed at this working, and all neglects will be hard to be cured hereafter. We have now time to be devoted with the hoe hands, which, if well appropriated will leave this crop in a condition to be managed mainly by the plows. At the next going over all will be busy in the cotton from which the hoe hands cannot be well spared. Now, therefore is the time for putting the corn forward, and no guarantees of success can be given to those who neglect to do it. We not only advise the sowing to the close and deep, but that all the intermediate space between the rows shall be thoroughly plowed and pulverized. The young roots of the corn, in their widespread tendency will soon need a soft bed, into which they may easily penetrate. If the plow does its whole duty now, no after working will need to be so close, nor will it be necessary to do more than keep the earth soft to the depth of the former plowing, and will not consequently be so laborious to the plowman or his team. Nevertheless, the second must also

be a thorough working. In thinning corn be careful to take up the root. If it is broken off it will spring up in a few days and grow vigorously again. The consequence is, that many crops are injured by the usurpation of surplus stalks, before a convenient time is found for their removal.—Soil of the South.

Hilling Corn.—At a late meeting of the New Hampshire Legislative Agricultural Society, all the speakers objected to hilling corn. One farmer, who had experimented by hilling and leaving the earth level, found no apparent difference in the product, but found the hilled portions more likely to be broken down by storms. The other stood more firmly; or if bent sooner recovered itself. Was not this owing to the better maturing and hardening of the root?

POETRY.

UNSEEN PURPOSES.

"Our light afflictions are but for a moment, and work for us far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." This world is full of suffering—along the mournful air.

The notes of sad complaining are ringing everywhere.

Love shields not our idols from death's unsparring darts.

And the whole wide earth is teeming with crushed and broken hearts.

Yet, were no clouds or sorrow around our pathway driven,

This world would be a paradise—we would not dream of heaven!

The erring heart to purify, is sent the chastening rod.

To discipline the spirit, and draw it nigh to God.

We are hid to low in meekness to the loss of those we love,

And are pointed to the mercy of a Providence above.

To raise the heart to Heaven with a meek and holy trust,

And silence its repinings that have bowed it to the dust.

We may not see the purpose why our Yet with a faith undimmed, let us still look up to Heaven!

This life is full of trial, yet we know that one above

Looks ever down upon us with a sympathizing love.

And pitieth our infirmities, though others may deride;

For the heart hath not a sorrow by which He was not tried.

Oh let us then be patient, be meek, and murmur not.

Though clouds, and gloom, and shadow, surround our earthly lot.

And when the heart repineth, think of that Holy One,

Who meekly bore and suffered, to win for us a crown!

We know that life hath mysteries: for God hath not designed

To shed His great omniscience on the lowly finite mind;

And when the soul is ransomed, and the fount of life unsealed,

The mind will grasp infinity, and all will be revealed.

Then let us place the anchor of our confidence and trust

On the might of the Creator, the Omnipotent and Just!

Whose will we may not question, nor the hidden motive tell.

Yet rest in the assurance that "He doeth all things well."

WORDS WORTH.

Written on a blank Leaf of his Memoirs, by JOHN C. WHITTIER.

Dear friends, who read the world aright, And in its common forms discern

A beauty and a harmony The many never learn!

Kindred in soul of him who found In simple flower and leaf and stone

The impulse of the sweetest lays Our Saxon tongue has known.

Accept this record of a life, As sweet and pure, as calm and good,

As a long day of blindest June, In green field and in wood.

How welcome to our ears, long pained By strife of sect and party noise,

The brook-like murmur of his song Of nature's simple joys.

The violet by its mossy stone, The primrose by the river's brim,

The chance-sown daffodill have found Immortal life through him.

The sunrise on his hazy lake, The rosy tints his sunset brought,

World-scenes are gladdening all the vales And mountain peaks of thought.

Art builds on sand; the works of pride, And human passion change and fall;

But that which shares the life of God With him survives all.

Some queer fellow has defined love as "a prodigal desire on the part of a young man to pay some young woman's board."

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT MEN AWAY FROM HOME.

There is a great deal of truth in the following description from the Cleveland Plaindealer:

LITTLE GREAT MEN IN WASHINGTON.—Great men back in the country, are little men in Washington. There are five thousand other men as great as themselves. They lose their identity like a pen in the wave of pens. They are drops in the barrel of pens. Representatives, Governors, and illustrious, that surges up and down the avenue. Our little great man don't look for this, and he is disappointed at every turn. On his arrival, he goes to the biggest hotel, and enters his name in a book staring hand. He expects the landlord, when he sees it, to saluate to the ground in adoration. The landlord merely nods, as he might do to an ostler, and resumes his business. "I'll take," says the great man, "a parlor and bedroom in the second story," for he means to sit in state and receive his distinguished guests. "All full," is the answer, "now putting out in the garret—you can have half a one." And so our little great man—the omnipotent of a country or town—is driven to share the precarious fortunes of a straw-tick, with other great men as little as himself. This is the precursor and type of Washington experience.

He visits the White House, and sends up his card. "Here," he says pensively, "my name is known." The servant returns: "Can't see you," he announces, "too busy." "When did I say I should call?" asks the little great man, faintly. "Said nothing about it," is the reply. "Ah! Hum!" and the little great man walks away, sucking the knob of his umbrella, and swearing condign vengeance on the President. "Punkville," he mutters, "shall hear of it." The Departments next engross his attention. There at least he will be welcome. His post-bureau overtures are here likewise spurned. Finally, he obtains access to the P. M. General or Secretary of the Treasury, but he is one of an "undistinguishable throng." There is no setting down for an hour, chatting familiarly over a cigar, picking out a snug berth for himself, and comfortably arranging Punkville affairs after his own heart. He is nobody among nobodies, and as he has nothing to say, he goes home.

The little great man now learns, for the first time, that he is "no great shakes" at Washington. His indignation gradually ebbs, as he sees ten thousand other little great men in the same fix. He moderates his ambition. At first he repudiated anything smaller than a foreign mission, a consulship, or the head of a bureau. He will now take a clerkship, an agency, or any little trifle of that sort. But, humiliating spectacle! even that is denied him! The little great man generally retires with others of his sort, at this crisis, and gets exceedingly drunk. A horrible fascination still chains him to the capital. He has a vague expectation of yet securing a prize. He is only awakened from the pleasing delusion, by the consciousness of diminished means. He must hurry home or be stranded high and dry on a barren shore. He goes, and Punkville is treated, for the next six months, to a tirade on the President and Cabinet; or, (which is, perhaps, the better way,) is made to believe that their great man at home was a great man abroad, and ate, rode, slept, talked, and drank with the "powers that be," on the most confidential terms, but for some mysterious reason, that he don't choose to explain, didn't get an office for his own use or for anybody's else.

A SHORT PATENT SERMON.

BY DOW, JR.

My text this morning is contained in these words:

How soulless is woman!

How tender is woman!

How loving is woman!

How childlike is woman!

My hearers—sure enough, how soulless is woman! She is an unguessable riddle—a most intricate enigma—a flower which, by analyzing—no one can tell to a certainty whether it be poisonous or innocuous—not always. She has been with man from beginning, and he hasn't found her out yet. She is comparatively an unexplored country—an alphabet of hieroglyphics, a magnetic mystery. Nobody knows what her heart contains.—Sometimes it seems stuffed with love, tenderness and sympathy; and at others, filled with nothing but grit and gravel. It won't answer to shake her; you cause the acids and alkalis

disturbs this old alley
ty that staggers, throw
an hand against the rattl
indow-panes, and crush
the old hat-crowns that line
ken apertures.
fere come a group worth study
g. A boy with sunny locks,
ading his sister from the parish
ool. Poverty may be his heir-
but virtue looks hands with
meagre mete, and may carry
n safely through all periods of
life-journey.

"Wall, my boy! whose child are
you?"

"Please—I'm Peggy's little boy
what takes in ironing and washes.
I and sister goes to school?"

Behind them, with a slower step
an eye like a hawk, his short, crisp,
curls clinging close to his brown
forehead, came another little ur-
chin. His eye has brightened per-
haps at the sound of a pleasant
voice, and he nervously fingers his
old rags.

Who can but give a kindly smile
to the neglected one? So we part
a smile between them, and ask him
too—"and you, my little fellow,
whose child are you?"

See! his head droops; the bold
light fades from his eye; the joyous
curve of his lip changes to grief.
He half looks up again, and a tear
rembles on his dark lashes.

"Please I ain't nobody's child."

How often that plaintive voice
rings on my ear like the low cry of
the turtle dove. Visions of neglect-
ed graves it brings, heaped in the
poor's corner—of children clinging
to the skirts of strange gar-
ments, weeping at the harsh voice
of forced charity—shrinking from
the uplifted hand of the cruel task-
master.

Nobody's child!

What if his shrinking limbs stiff
en with the cold? Who will tear
the tattered garments from her own
perishing body to gather upon her
child?

Nobody!

Who, when the sneer and taunt
strike colder than death against the
grieving heart, pours the soft balm
of a divine love on the cruel wound?

Nobody!

Who, when the vile lay unholy
hands upon him, and drag him to
the dark haunts of sin, will snatch
him from ruin at the peril of her
own life?

Nobody!

The poor day-worker may hover
like an angel about her treasures—
even in the midst of misery and
pollution saving them from all; but
who is nobody's child—
—behave, pity and guard him!
—Y. O. Crescent.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

We find the following paragraph
all the elements of romance, but
are related as real incidents in the
life of an unhappy man:

Major Hicks, a keeper of the
toll gate, on the plank road between
Richland station and Pulaski, was
found dead in his bed on Thursday
morning last. He probably died of
apoplexy. He was a miserable
old bachelor, and for years rented
his house and lived in his barn, in
Pulaski. He lived alone, separated
from sympathy and leaving no
place desolate in the social circle.

We knew the old Major well.
It was only week before last we saw
him standing in the door of his den
as we passed by. He looked the
very embodiment of hard times and
desolation. He was a singular crea-
ture. He married when quite
young and after living with his wife
a short time, left her and suddenly
disappeared, no one knew where.

His wife, after living alone a num-
ber of years, supposing him dead,
solicited her grief at his absence in
a second marriage. She had lived
with her second husband but a
short time, when suddenly one day
Major "turned up," and claimed
his spouse. The wife clung to her
new lord the interloper was in de-
spair; the Major was inexorable.
After maintaining an attitude of
siege for some time, he proposed
that if the second husband would
fork over \$5,000, he would leave
them unmolested. This was grant-
ed and the Major vanished a second
time. After squandering this sum—
which it took him but a short
time to do—he returned and renewed
hostilities. He insisted upon another
\$5,000 as a condition of perpetu-
al non-interference. This was also
granted. Having received this the
Major repented him of his
former evil course joined the tem-
perance society, and returned to
spend the remainder of his days in
solitary grandeur. He has man-
aged to live on the interest of his
last \$5,000 for the past fifteen or
twenty years. We remember when
the Major looked sleek and trim,
and was regarded as quite an oracle
among schoolboys and village
idlers. But owing to one or two
demonstrations of rather savage
nature, he had fallen into disgrace
and been rather shunned, if not
feared for some years.

CHARACTER OF Dr. SAM-
UEL JOHNSON.

Johnson's youth was poor deso-
late, hopeless, very miserable.
Indeed, it does not seem possible
that, in any of the far-ripest out-
ward circumstances, Johnson's life
could have been other than a pain-
ful one. The world might have
of profitable work.

him or less, but his effort against
the world's work could never have
been a light one. Nature in return
for his nobleness, had said to him,
Live in an element of diseased
sorrow. Nay, perhaps the sorrow
and the nobleness were intimately
and even inseparably connected
with each other. At all events,
poor Johnson had to go about with
continual hypochondria, phys-
ical and spiritual pain like a Her-
cules with the burning Nessus' shirt
on him, which shoots in on him
dull, incurable misery; the Nessus
shirt not to be stripped off, which
is his own natural skin! In this
manner he had to live. Figure
him there with his scrofulous dis-
eases, with his great greedy heart;
and unspeakable chaos of thoughts,
stalking mournful as a stranger in
this earth; eagerly devouring what
spiritual thing he could come at;
school languages and other merely
grammatical stuff, if there were
nothing better? The largest soul
that was in all England—and pro-
vision made for it of "fourpence
halfpenny a day!" yet a giant, in-
vincible soul; a true man's One
remembers always that story of the
shoes at Oxford: the rough seam-
faced, raw boned College Servitor
stalking about in winter season,
with his shoes worn out; how the
charitable Gentleman Commoner
secretly places a new pair at his
feet; and the raw boned Servitor,
lifting them, looking at them near,
with his dim eyes, with what
thoughts—pitches them out of the
window! Wet feet, mud, frost, hun-
ger, or what you will but no beggary;
we cannot stand beggary! Rude
stubborn self-help here; a whole
world of squalor, rudeness, confu-
sion and misery and want, yet of nobles-
ness and manfulness withal. It is
a type of the man's life, this pitch-
ing away of the shoes. "An origin-
al man; not a second handed, hor-
rowing, or begging man. Let us
stand on our own basis at any rate;
on such shoes as we ourselves can
get. On frost and mud, if you will,
but honestly on the reality and sub-
stance which nature gives us, not
on the semblance, on the thing she
has given another than us!"—*Thomas Carlyle.*

A PERSEVERING BOY.—A boy,
only 12 years old who had walked
all the way from Ohio to Wash-
ington, it is stated, called on the pre-
sident few days ago. He said he
was an orphan supported and edu-
cated by a poor aunt, and had come
to ask a place in the navy. The
president was deeply affected by
his story and the evidence of his
perseverance, and gave him sev-
eral pieces of gold, and invited him
to call again. The boy left, but
was followed by a gentleman who
witnessed the interview, and who
saw him exchange the gold he had
received for junk notes, which he
mailed in a letter to his poor rela-
tive. His enterprise is likely to be
rewarded by the place he seeks.

THE EMIGRANT.—This ship is now
lying at her dock in Williamsburg,
New York. The Tribune says that
important alterations are going
on in her machinery at the found-
ry there, which the owners are
confident will considerably increase
her speed. She is to be ready to
sail for London, on her first passen-
ger trip, soon after the first of July,
at which time improvements now
going on will be completed and she
will be in order throughout. Capt.
Ericsson and some of the principle
owners will go out in her to Europe.
she can accommodate about four
hundred passengers. The ship is
now open to public inspection.

GENERAL HAYNAU'S CORPSE.
A most extraordinary account has
reached us in a private letter from
Vienna to a high personage here,
and has been the talk of our Sal-
ons for the last few days. It ap-
pears that the circumstance of the
death of Gen. Haynau presented a
phenomenon of the most awful
kind on record. For many days
after death the warmth of life yet
lingered in right arm and left leg
of corpse, which remained limp and
moist even bleeding slightly when
pricked. No delusion, notwithstanding,
could be maintained as to the
reality of death, for the other parts
of the body were completely mor-
tified, and interment became
necessary before the two limbs
above mentioned had become either
mentioned that this strange cir-
cumstance produced the greatest
awe in the mind of those who wit-
nessed it, and the Emperor had
been so impressed with it, that his
physicians had strictly forbidden the
subject to be alluded to in his pres-
ence.—*Paris correspondent.*

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.—A fine
stone church was lately built in
Missouri, upon the facade of which
a stone-carver was ordered to cut
the following as an inscription: "My
house shall be called the house of
prayer." He was referred for ac-
curacy to the verse of scripture in
which these words occur, but unfor-
tunately he transcribed, to the
scandal of the society, the whole
verse: "My house shall be called
the house of prayer, but ye have
made it a den of thieves."

TABLE MOVING IN GERMANY.

Dr. Charles Andree, of Bremen
a scientific man of the highest
character, writes to the *Angelsburg*
Alpen-Anzeiger that the mov-
ing of tables, on the plan of our
wonder-mongers, is exciting the
greatest attention in the Hansas-
tic cities, being practiced by per-
sons of every class.—Dr. Andree
gives an account of and experi-
ences at which though incredulous,
he was present. Eight persons,
three men and five women, sat
around a mahogany centre table,
weighing some sixty pounds. Their
seats were so far apart that there
was no contact of their garments
to interfere with the process. Their
hands were laid gently on the table,
their fingers touching so as to
form a chain or circle.—After
twenty minutes, one of the ladies
could not bear it, and left the table;
the others formed the chain
again, and after some thirty min-
utes more the table began to move.
first on its axis, and then across
the room in a northerly direction,
the persons who composed the circle
following it; their chairs were
removed by some spectators the
instant the movement began. A
slight attractive force was felt
drawing their hands to the table.
After the movement had continued
four minutes, was suggested that
the persons should touch each other
with their arms, though keeping
hands in the same position. This
they did, and the movement stop-
ped. On standing as before, it
presently began again. Dr. Andree
regards the existence of a
current of some sort causing the
movement, as demonstrated, and
calls upon scientific men to insti-
tute experiments of its natu-

ture.

GOLD IN TEXAS.—Our advices
have been received from Texas,
which state that great excitement
exists respecting the Colorado
Gold mines. The *Lavaca Jour-
nal* of the 30th ult. says that near-
ly four hundred were then at work
that the profits were from five to
ten dollars per diem; and that
crowds from many miles round
were flocking to the mines. Rich-
gold deposits had been found, and
it is said that the whole county is
as rich as California in the preci-
ous metal.

Nutmegs grow spontaneously in
the mountains of California, longer
and more tapering in shape
than the nutmegs of commerce, and
superior in their pungent flavor.

EMENSE TRAVEL TO CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Illinois sailed for
New York yesterday with about
900 passengers, for California,
besides the mails. Some 200 per-
sons were refused passage, the
steamer being unable to accommo-
date them. Among those on board
were the Hon. Edward Stanley, of
N. C., Major Hammond, the new
Collector of San Francisco, with
several others of the newly appoint-
ed officers of that state, and its Mem-
bers of Congress, Messrs.
Gwin, Weller, McCorkle, and
Marshall.—*Balt. Sun.*

ANECOTE OF THE TWIN
SISTERS.

We know of a farmer in connect-
icut, who has a pair of twin daugh-
ters, of whom a capital anecdote
is told. They both attended the
same school, and not long since, one
of them was called by the master
to recite a lesson in geography,
which she had learned very im-
perfectly, and in fact could not go
at all. The teacher, who was
getting quite out of patience, was
called to another part of the room;

and just at that moment the twin-
sister sprang on the floor nobil-
ly, and pushing the delinquent
scholar to her seat, took her place.
The master proceeded with the
questions which were answered with
a degree of promptness and accu-
racy which at the close drew from
him a few words of commendation.
The joke was not discovered by the
teacher until some days after. Of
course it was too good and success-
ful to occasion any offence.—
Connecticut Paper.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1853.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JOHN A. WINSTON,
OF SUMTER.

JACKSONVILLE AND ROME RAIL
ROAD.

The Engineers of this road Messrs.
Yuille, Fox and DeHardy, commenced
the survey at this place on yesterday.
Several routes will be surveyed and the
most eligible one selected; and the pub-
lic will be made acquainted with the fi-
nal location in a few weeks.

Considerable delay in the survey and
location of this road has occurred, which
it was not in the power of the friends of
the enterprise or Board of Directors to
remedy—first in the disappointment by
the first Chief Engineer elected, and af-
terwards by other hindrances. These
have now all been removed, and nothing
will hinder, not only the location, but
speedily construction of the road, but il-
liberal and contracted policy of its friends.

It is believed by good judges north and
south, that this important link when
finished, will be the most profitable road
in the whole southern county. Will not
its friends—those whose real estate is
to be doubled in value by its construc-
tion, come up with public spirited
praiseworthy liberality and build it at
once? We hope so—but must await
the necessary time either to disappoint
or realize that hope.

We will keep our readers advised of
every thing of interest or importance
that may occur in the progress of the
survey.

Mr. GRANT—Will you permit
me to say through your paper, that
there is a general desire expressed
in nearly all parts of the county
for Dr. A. J. Fox to become a can-
didate for Representative in the
next Legislature. Should he con-
sent it is believed his election will
be placed beyond doubt.

A CITIZEN.

Mr. GRANT—Being called up
on by many citizens of this Coun-
ty to give my reasons for voting
for the New Code, and as the peo-
ple have the right to demand of
their representatives their reasons
for supporting any measure; I will,
through your paper frankly give
them. But in the first place I will
call their attention to the general
provisions of the constitution, mak-
ing it the duty of the Legislature
every ten years to revise, digest,
and arrange under proper heads
the body of our laws, both civil and
criminal, and have them publish-
ed; and they must recollect, it is
obligatory upon each member of
that body to carry out all the pro-
visions of the constitution, for they
are sworn to support it. And the
Governor in his message called the
attention of the House to the sub-
ject, and in the early part of the
session laid it before the house as
reported by the Commissioners and
spoke in high terms of the alterna-
tives as arranged. And by refer-
ring to the Journals they will find
my vote recorded in favor of bring-
ing the Code before the house and
acting on it at once; but found that
it could not be done, those opposed
to taking it up stating as a reason
that a call session must be had
which I then opposed and should
yet oppose.

The Code was then referred to a
joint committee of both houses.
They spent nearly a month in read-
ing it, and finally reported it back
and recommended its passage.
They also reported the most mate-
rial changes with some omissions,
which they say was overlooked;
and I was then and am yet op-
posed to a great many acts now in
force, but knowing they would be
in force only about ten months,
when a legislature would convene
right from the people, and that
body would be advised what laws
to repeal, and having to vote for
the Code as it was, or have a call
session, I voted for the Code, be-
lieving it better to risk the defects
of it than to pay the expense of
the session; and risk the amend-
ments that would have been made
with the knowledge we had or
could have gotten. But some say
the cost of the session would have
been light compared with the evils
of the Code. But permit me here
to give you the last treasury report
for a session which is about to be
sixty-seven thousand four hundred &
sixty dollars. And no one will
pretend to say a call session would
not have been longer than a regu-
lar one, if nothing had been actu-
al on the Code; but I know of
things of great importance which
would have been brought before
that body. I could have given
you in detail the progress of the
bill adopting the Code, but will
not, as some members might think
I wished to implicate them, which
is not my intention. I only wish
to call the attention of the people to
the subject. I wish them to ex-
amine the constitution and the cost
of a call session, and they know
we would have been as liable to
error as the Commissioners appoint-
ed by the Governor; and as I heard
no person object to the arrange-
ment I was willing to give it to the
people as it was, believing of the
two evils it was the least; and I
here say I was a member of that
body as you know, and could have
shared in a division of that money,
but as one of the people I prefer-
red guarding their treasury rather
than making experiments at their
expense, remembering the call ses-
sion of thirty-seven.

ALABAMA PENITENTIARY.—The num-
ber of convicts in the Penitentiary of
this State has increased in a short time
from 174 to considerably over 200. Mo-
bile alone sent 20 convicts at the Spring
term of the Court. There are now
said to be but four vacant cells in the
Penitentiary.

Col. M. A. King, says the Marshal
Eagle, has withdrawn from the canvass
for Congress in that district, against
Hon. W. R. W. Cobb.

Col. Wm. H. Garrett, of Cherokee
County, has been appointed by the
President, Indian Agent for the Creek
Indians.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.—Our paper
to-day contains a brief account of two
of the most fatal Rail Road accidents
on record, that at Norfolk Conn. and at
the Southern Michigan road near Chi-
cago, Ill. by which about 100 lives were
lost.

Rail Road accidents are becoming al-
most as frequent and fatal as those of
Seamounts.

MR. F. GRANT, Esq.

Permit me the use of your columns,
without disparagement to the names of
the many tried, faithful and consistent
Democrats who have been spoken of in
connection with a seat in the Congress of
the United States, from the seventh
Congressional district of Alabama, to
suggest that perhaps no man in East
Alabama would give more general satis-
faction than Col. John T. Heflin of Ran-
dolph, a gentleman and a scholar, who
has won for himself a reputation in his
profession seldom attained by men of
his age. As a member of the Alabama
Senate he evinced all the industry and
energy so requisite to qualify him as an
able and efficient Representative in Con-
gress at this particular "crisis." And
as Randolph has never deserted the
Democratic banner, and never asked
any thing for herself, and as she is the
only citizen in the District that has not
previously presented a candidate, and as
she will present no other man it is to be
hoped that Col. Heflin's claims may be
favorably considered, by the convention
about to assemble.

NOX FENICES OFFICIO.

Mr. Editor.

Permit me in your columns to say
if Col. W. P. Davis, will become a
candidate for Representative he will be
supported by many Democrats.

MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor: It is requested that
all the candidates for the Legisla-
ture meet at Mount Polk on the 5th
day of June, and address the citi-
zens of this part of the County.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The
steamskip *Daniel Webster* arrived
at New Orleans on the 9th inst.,
bringing dates from San Francisco
to the 16th ult. we gather the
following items:

The steamship *S. S. Lewis*, of
Vanderbilt's Line, had been lost in a
fog near the wreck of the steamer
Tennessee. Passengers all saved.

The steamboat *Jenny Lind* had
exploded in the harbor of San Fran-
cisco. Twenty-one persons were

killed, and nineteen severely scald-
ed.

The news from the mines was
very favorable. Markets were ac-
tive—the tendency of prices rather
downwards.

The Southern Michigan Rail
Road Tragedy.—The Chicago pa-
pers contain heart-rendering details
of the late melancholy accident.
The entire road in the vicinity of
the catastrophe was covered with
the ruined cars and the dead and
dying. One by one the wounded
and the unimpaired crouched from be-
neath and the shrieks of the women
and the groans of the dying, added
to the horror of the scene.

One poor woman, with both her
legs broken, lies with a dead child
in her arms, and two little ones un-
injured clinging to her.

A young woman stood by the
dead bodies of her father, mother
and brother, shrieking like a man-
iac.

Three children from eight to ten
years of age were taken out and
recognized by the father, who is
left alone.

Beneath the edge of a car ap-
peared the bald head and hand of an
old man—a leg of one and the
mangled body of another.

The scene at the depot was aw-
ful in the extreme when the remains
were brought in. The floor was
covered with blood and a heap of
limbs gathered together in a cor-
ner, while many bereaved ones
were searching for lost friends or
relatives.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER—
52 Lives Lost.

A drawbridge on the Railroad
at Norwalk Connecticut, had been
opened to admit a passenger steam-
er to pass when a locomotive, bag-
gage and two passenger cars from
New York were precipitated into
the river, 15 feet below killing 52
persons and seriously wounding 15
others. Among the missing are E.
& W. Dunbar of Montgomery Ala.
Warren S. Newell, of Georgia had
his ankle broken. There were a
large number of Physicians on
board returning from the New-
York Medical convention.

The accident is it is said attrib-
uted to negligence on the part of
the engineer.

WRECK AND SINKING OF THE
STEAMSHIP INDEPENDENCE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.

The following is Capt. Sampson's
statement of the catastrophe, furnished
to the San Francisco papers:

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN SAM-
PSON.

Messrs. Editors: I am under the
necessity of reporting the loss of
the Steamer Independence, lately un-
der my command, on her passage from
San Juan del Sud to this port, and about
one hundred and twenty-five lives, con-
sisting of the passengers and fifteen of
the crew. She was lost on the Island
of Margarita, off the coast of Lower
California. After leaving Acapulco, we
experienced strong breezes from NW to
N. Passed Cape St. Lucas on the morn-
ing of the 15th February. At 12
o'clock M. of the 15th, we were in lat-
tude 23 04 N., long—110 42 W.; steer-
ed NW by W 3/4 W, per compass, intend-
ing to go to the Westward of Margarita
Islands.

On the morning of the 16th, at 10 o'clock,
A. M. made the main land to the island,
having been set in shore by the current.
Altered the course to S. W. A 2 A. M.
made the Island of Margarita, the South
point bearing W. by S. per compass;
then altered the course to W. S. per
compass, intending to give the point a berth of
three miles, but owing to a haze over
the land I was deceived in the distance.
At 15 minutes past 5, just as day
breaks, she struck on a sunken reef,
extending off from the south point of
the island about a mile from the shore.
The sea was very smooth at the time,
and breaking on the reef at all. Backed
the engine, and she came off; examined
the hull and found that she was filling
rapidly. knew that I should have to
leave her to keep her from sinking; got
a sail over the bow (under her) to try to
stop the leak, and set a gang of men at
work at each hatchway failing and run-
ning to the west side of the island, close
to find a good place to put her ashore.
Told the engineer to let me know five
minutes before the water would be up
high enough to float the vessel. When we
had run about four miles, the engineer
came up and reported that the water
was up to the fire, and that they would
be extinguished in a few minutes. Put the
helm hard astar, and run her ashore in
to a small cove on the south west side
of the island, and head on. Lowered a
boat and sent the mate and two men in
to run a line to the beach which was
about a hundred yards distant, but the
boat breached to leeward and was swamped
the surf—Lowered another boat, and
sent three men in her with another line,
which they succeeded in getting ashore.
I now ascertained that the ship was on
fire. Told the engineer to take his men
and put out the fire if possible. Order-
ed the other two boats to be lowered, and
to come forward, and the women
and children to come to the forward
gangway; loaded both boats with wo-
men and children, and sent them ashore.
The ship had now swung around,
broadside on. The mate and two men
came off with the boat that took the
line ashore, and she was immediately
loaded with women and children, and
went ashore with them. The fire origi-
nated from the furnaces. It was neces-
sary after the steamer struck on the reef,
to use wood and boards for fuel, in or-
der to keep up steam until she struck
on the beach, when the water was so
high as to stop the draft from the lower
funnel, which forced open the furnace
doors, and the flames rushed out and
caught the wood in the fire room, and
also around the smoke stack, thence
spreading very rapidly. Every effort
was made to get the fire under, but
no avail. The flames were now coming
up from the hatchways, fire room, en-
gine room, ventilators, and around the
smoke stack; everything was consump-
tion and dismay; the people seemed
completely bewildered, and were jump-
ing overboard by dozens.

The scene was perfectly horrible and
indescribable—men, women and children
screaming, crying and drowning. I or-
dered the spars, latches, table and ev-
erything that would float, to be thrown
overboard, which was done, and the
wreck was immediately covered with people.
About an hour after the ship struck the
beach she was in a perfect sheet of flame,
and there was no one on board of her
except one of the coal passers, named
Beaumont, and myself.

The smoke-stack had fallen, and the
pronounced deck forward had tumbled
in; the flames were coming out of the
side lights, and it was impossible to stay
on board any longer. A boat came off
from the shore with two of the deck
hands in her. Beaumont, who was in-
jured in the fire rigging, jumped into her,
and I jumped overboard, swam to her,
and commenced picking up those who
were afloat. After picking up three
boat loads, Thomas Herron, the steward,
in launching another boat and saving
some of the people. When all that
were alive had been picked up, and
had the spars which had drifted ashore
hauled up into a ravine, and with one
old sail that had washed ashore, made
a tent large enough to shelter the wa-
men and children.

THE ARTESIAN WELL AT CHARLES-
TOWN.—The Charleston Courier of the
25th says:

We paid a visit on Saturday to
the Artesian Well, and were grati-
fied to learn from Major Weldon
that he is progressing rapidly, har-
ing attained already, a depth of
1061 feet. He showed us a shark's
tooth in fine preservation, which he
had obtained from a depth of 1010
feet. He is still confident of ulti-
mate success in his search for water,
and we sincerely trust his expecta-
tions will soon be realized.

The State of Georgia, which has
\$900 mile of railway, has offered to
pay the interest on her bonds six
months in advance.

MORMONISM AND "SPIRITUAL
WIFE" IN LEE COUNTY.

We had of late years entirely lost
track of William Smith, brother of the
prophet "Joe." In 1839 we knew him
well. He was then keeping tavern in
Plymouth, a small village in Hancock
county, some thirty miles from Nauvoo.
A goodly number of the "Saints" fre-
quented his house, but he never had
much influence with the great body of
the "Mormons." "Bill," as he was famil-
iarly termed by his "Gentile" acquaintances,
was always regarded as one of the lesser
lights. Compared with his older broth-
er Joe, or his younger brother Hiram,
he was an inferior man. He had much
less capacity than the former, and far
less cultivation than the latter. Yet he
was by no means deficient in that pe-
culiar shrewdness which, from the moth-
er of her children, was a characteristic of
the Smith family. Bill however lacked
cannon. He had not the faculty of con-
tinent which distinguished Joe and
Hiram. Perhaps this was the reason
that the two latter induced him to take
up his residence outside of the holy
city. This weakness of Bill conduced
to his popularity where he lived. He
obtained a reputation for frankness and
candor that was denied his shrewder
brothers, and when he became a candi-
date for legislative honor, he polled ma-
jor vote outside of the Mormon organ-
ization.

After the murder of Joe and Hiram,
Bill made a desperate attempt for
succession. But he carried too few guns.
Rigdon was a bigger man than Bill,
Strang was bigger than Rigdon, but
Brigham Young was the biggest of them
all. But Rigdon, Strang and Bill were
all too big to play second fiddle to
any of the Saints made their helms to Salt
Lake, Rigdon and his followers to Penn-
sylvania, and Strang to Beaver Island.
Bill commenced a kind of nomadic life.
We met him repeatedly afterwards, up
on the Southern rivers, traveling up
down, lecturing on Mormonism in the
principal cities and towns, seemingly
fond of the notoriety which attached
to him. Within the last five or six
years, we had heard but little of him,
and we supposed he had either subsided
into peaceful retirement, or had made
his submission to Brigham Young, and
become a citizen of Utah. Our first
impression was correct. William Smith,
as we learn from a late number of the
Dixon Telegraph, together with a few
followers, has settled in Lee county, Illi-
nois. There, he maintains, the distinc-
tive tenets of Mormonism, keeps up
stated practices many of the peculiar-
ities for which the sect is famous. Last
work he was brought before the Circuit
Court at Dixon, at the instigation of a
"Spiritual Wife." We copy what fol-
lows from the Dixon Telegraph:

At the present term of our Circuit
Court, William Smith was brought be-
fore it, having been arrested in conse-
quence of an affidavit made by one of
the female members of the church, in-
duced to believe that it was necessary
for her salvation that she should become
his "spiritual wife." The result of his
cases where no spiritualism is claimed.
On account of the inability of the wit-
ness to attend at this term, the case
was continued. The defendant says
that it all arises in persecution from his
Gentiles.

As another item on the same subject
we may state that Smith has himself
been pending in the same court an ar-
rest for a divorce, on the ground
that his wife while at Nauvoo was infa-

CELEBRATED ARRABIAN
LINIMENT.
IT IS A FACT ESTABLISHED &
well known that the Arrabians atta

a height in the knowledge of medicine which caused the whole world to wonder and admire. With them the chemistry had its birth, and therefore, not at all strange that people so eminently successful in tiling art, and so persevering, and in character, should by actual and timing experiment, discover remedies surpassing in efficacy all others, for the cure of those diseases incident to them from their mode of life. The greater part of their time being spent in hazardous and bloody warfare with the different tribes, they were subject to the most violent attacks of rheumatism; paralytic neuralgic pains and various inflammatory diseases, as also the most horrid wounds, sprains, bruises, tumors, swellings, diseases of the joints, etc., etc. All these diseases they were so surprisingly efficient in curing, that the uninitiated looked with wonder and attributed their skill to the powers of magic. H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT is a composition of balsams and oils, from rare plants peculiar to this country, and it was by the use of the articles composing the great remedy that not only their physicians, but even the wild Arabs of the desert were enabled to perform such miraculous cures. *The Arab* *sted is world-renowned for his beautiful symmetry of form, his unsurpassed speed and agility, and the incredible* *tigue he is capable of enduring. Why is it? Because from the time of his birth, his limbs are carefully watched, and upon the first appearance of disease the magic lotion is applied, and such things as confirmed sweeny, pott-evil, fistula, ringbone, scratches, spavin, lameness, etc., etc. are unknown. The same result will follow in all cases where H. G. Farrell's Genuine Arabian Liniment is used in time. Therefore delay not in procuring a good supply of it, for every dollar spent in it will save you twenty, and a great deal of suffering, if not your life.*

Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects:

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters "H. G. before Farrell's thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits

Sold by
HENDRICK & NISBET,
Jacksonville, Ala.
W. F. CALDWELL,
Oakfusky, Randolph, Ala.,
and by regularly authorized agents
throughout the United States.

25¢ Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.
May 2, 1853.—41.

RANDOLPH TAX SALES.

WILL be sold before the Court house door in the Town of Wedowee, on the first Monday in June next, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as will satisfy and discharge the tax and cost due thereon for the year 1852.

South west quarter of south east quarter of S. 10, T. 18, R. 10, as the property of James L. Newell—tax and cost \$3 22.

West half of north west fourth of S. 32, T. 17, R. 9. West half of south west fourth S. 29, T. 17, R. 9. Owner unknown—tax and cost, \$3 40.

North west fourth of north west fourth, S. 30, T. 18, R. 9, as the property of Ansel B. Strickland—tax and cost \$2 45.

North east fourth of south east fourth S. 3, T. 18, R. 9, as the property of Smith of Georgia—tax and cost \$2 \$7 12.

South east fourth of the south east fourth, S. 10, T. 20, R. 13, as the property of Binford Cash. A free man of color—tax and cost \$2 52 1-2.

N. E. 1 4 of N. E. 1-4 S. 22, T. 1, R. 13. W. 1-2 of N.W. 1-4, S. 24, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4 S. 23, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1-4 of N. E. 1-4 S. 23, T. 21, R. 13. South part of S. W. fourth S. 13, T. 1, R. 13, as the property of Wilson N. Roberts—tax and cost \$5 4 3-4.

West half of S. 21, T. 30, R. 10. Owner unknown—Tax 4 years—tax and cost \$6 20.

East half of S. E. fourth S. 7, T. 7, R. 10, owner unknown, tax 4 years; tax and cost \$4 80.

N. W. fourth of N. W. fourth, S. 11, T. 22, R. 13, as the property of Thompson: tax and cost \$2 35.

WM. JOHNS, T. C.
March 8, 1853.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a mass meeting of the friends of Temperance, at Oxford, Ala. on the 16th inst. Address by Rev. W. E. M. Linfield. All who feel interested in the Temperance movement are cordially and cordially invited to attend.
April 4, '53. COMMISSIONER

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 17.—No. 21.

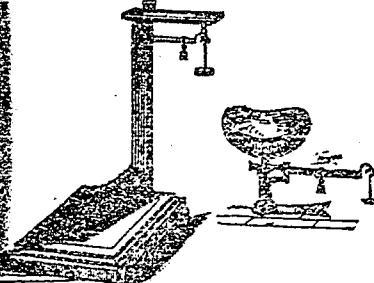
JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1853.

Whole No. 859

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to
discontinue will be considered an en-
agement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all ar-
gates are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
for each subsequent insertion.
Personal advertisements double the
above rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
**Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS.**
Near the Mansion House, Formerly
by Keers and Hope's, Broad
Street, Augusta, Ga.
Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston pri-
ces for cash. May 10, 1853—1y.

W. & J. NELSON,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
**FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS &c.**
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
All orders will be strictly attended to,
and the lowest prices charged.



N. B.—They are the sole Agents in
the South for Fairbanks' patent Plat-
form and Counter Scales.
May 10, 1853—1y.

Augusta Seed Store.
THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is
removed to the first door above the
State Bank, and nearly opposite the
United States and Globe Hotels, where
the subscriber has received, and will con-
tinue to receive throughout the season,
this stock of fresh and genuine Garden
Seeds, crop 1851.

Allowance made to country dealers.
Red and White Clover Seed, Blue
Grass, Timothy, Onion Sets, Giant As-
piragus Roots, Flower Seeds. Bulbs, &c.
May 10, 1853. J. H. SERVICE.

CHERRY SALES.
THE subscribers are now receiving di-
rect from manufacturers, both North
and South, the largest and best assort-
ment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Raz-
ors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.—
Together with an elegant stock of
Suspenders, Purse,
Beads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and
Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c.
Also,
Looking Glasses and Mirrors,
of every style and pattern, together with
a full and cheap stock of
**School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.**
Owing to the great scarcity of money
in the country, the subscribers are de-
termined to sell goods this season lower
than any house in Charleston or Augus-
ta.

Merchants from the country will please
call and examine for themselves.
DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY.
May 10, 1853—1y. Augusta, Ga.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
Augusta Mills Shirts, Osm-
burgh and Stripes, sold at Facto-
ry Prices by the bale. FIVE per
cent off for Cash. May 10, 1853.

BAKER & HART,
WHOLESALE GROCER'S
AUGUSTA, GA.
WE keep constantly on hand a large
and well selected stock of
All Goods in our Line.
which are purchased in the best markets,
upon the most favorable terms, and
would ask our country friends to give us
a call when visiting our city.
Particular attention is given to the fill-
ing of orders, and the lowest prices charged
at all times—we also, receive Cotton
and all produce from our customers.
May 10, 1853—1y.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
Direct Importers of
CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE—and
will fill all bills at Charleston prices.
May 10, 1853. 1y

BONES & BROWN,
[Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.]
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
**Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
Cutlery, Guns, &c.**
May 10, 1853. Augusta, Ga.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.
J. Taylor, Jr., & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York pri-
ces—opposite Wright, Nichols and Compa-
ny, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
Call and examine. May 10, 1853. 1y

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Ready-made CLOTHING.
HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, &c.
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
J. M. N. & Co., are receiving their Fall
and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-
ING. Gentlemen can find at this es-
tablishment every article necessary for
their wardrobe. Having paid strict at-
tention to the purchase and manufacture
of their goods, they can offer them at the
lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine
Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Sus-
pender, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Shirt Collars, Stocks, Merino and Silk
Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.
With their weekly receipt of all the
new styles of Goods from New York, they
can offer their customers advantages
they have not heretofore enjoyed.—
Before purchasing elsewhere, call and
examine.
May 10, 1853—1y.

PIANO FORTES.
THE SUBSCRIBER would
respectfully call the attention
of their friends and the public, to their
assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany
PIANO FORTES, from the well known
and justly celebrated Manufacturers of
Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co.
and Dubois & Seabury, N. York,
which are warranted in every respect to
be at least fully equal to any instru-
ments manufactured in this country or
Europe.

The subscriber would also state that
the instruments now on hand are of the
latest patterns and fashions, and fresh
from the manufacturers. For sale at very
low prices for cash or city acceptance at
GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S,
Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St.,
Augusta, Georgia.
May 10, 1853—1y.

LAW NOTICES.

JOHN I. THOMASON,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL give prompt attention to
all business entrusted to his
care in the counties of Jefferson,
Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Chero-
kee, Benton and St. Clair, and in
the Supreme Court of the State.
Office at ASHVILLE, St. Clair county,
Ala. March 8, 1853.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFICE, east room over Hudson's Store.
February, 23 1852.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL hereafter attend the Cir-
cuit courts of Benton, Chero-
kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as
heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery
courts of St. Clair, Blount and
DeKalb counties, and the Supreme
Court of the State.
Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

Martin & Forney,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts
in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-
dolph and Talladega, and in the
Supreme Court of the State.
Office formerly occupied by
Walker & Martin.
JAS. L. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. H. FORNEY. 1y

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,
St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and
Jackson.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,
Ala. January 13, 1852.

Whitley & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.
G. C. WHITLEY, January 5, '52.
G. C. ELLIS. 1y

Turley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the Counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talla-
daga and Randolph.
A. D. DRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRE no political office. He
intends devoting his entire time
and energy to THE PRACTICE
OF THE LAW, in the counties of
St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Chero-
kee, Benton and Talladega—also
in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row.

POETRY.

The following melodious and touching
poem is from the pen of the late lament-
ed Willis Gaylord Clark, and was writ-
ten by him for an early number of the
Knickerbocker Magazine:

A SONG OF MAY.

The Spring's scented buds all around
me are swelling—
There are songs in the streams, there
is health in the gale:
A sense of delight in each bosom is
dwelling.
As float the pure day beams o'er
mountain and vale;
The desolate reign of Old Winter is
broken—
The verdure is fresh upon every tree;
Of Nature's revival the charm, and a
token
Of love, oh thou Spirit of Beauty! to
thee.

The sun looketh forth from the halls of
the morning,
And flushes the clouds that begot his
career;
He welcomes the gladness and glory,
returning,
To rest on the promise and hope of
the year;
He fills with rich light all the balm-
breathing flowers—
He mounts to the zenith, and laughs
on the wave;
He wakes into music the green forest
bowers,
And glids the gay plains which the
broad rivers lave.

The young bird is out on his delicate
pinion—
He timidly sails in the infinite sky;
A greeting to May, and her fairy domi-
nion,
He pours on the west-wind's fragrant
sigh:
Around, above, there are peace and
pleasure—
The woodlands are singing—the heav-
en is bright;
The fields are unfolding their emerald
treasure,
And man's genial spirit is soaring in
light.

Aias, for my weary and care haunted
bosom!
The spells of the spring time arouse
it no more;
The song in the wild-wood—the sheen
of the blossom—
The fresh welling fountain—their
magic is o'er!
When I list to the streams—when I
look on the flowers,
They tell of the Past, with so mourn-
ful a tone,
That I call up the throngs of my long
vanished hours,
And sigh that their transports are
over and gone.

From the wide spreading earth—from
the limitless heaven,
There have vanished an eloquent glo-
ry and gleam;
To my veiled mind no more, is the influ-
ence given.
Which colored life with the hues of
a dream;
The bloom-purple landscape its loveli-
ness keeps—
I deem that a light, as of old, glids
the wave;
But the eye of my spirit in heaviness
sleepeth,
Or sees but my youth, and the visions
it gave.

Yet it is not that age on my years hath
descended—
'Tis not that his snow-wreaths encircle
my brow;
But the newness and sweetness of Be-
ing are ended—
I feel not their love kindling wishery
now!
The shadows of Death o'er my path
have been sweeping—
There are those who loved me, de-
barred from the day;
The green turf is bright, where in peace
they are sleeping,
And on wings of remembrance my
soul is away.

It is shut to the glow of this present ex-
istence—
I hears, from the Past, a funeral strain;
And it eagerly turns to the high-sound-
ing distance,
Where the lost blooms of earth will
be garnered again;
Where no midrow the scit, damask rose
check shall nourish;
Where Grief bears no longer the
poisonous sting,
Where pitiless Death no dark scepter
can flourish,
Or stain with his blight the luxuri-
ant spring.

It is thus that the hopes which to others
are given,
Fall cold on my heart in this rich
month of May;
I hear the clear anthems that ring
through the heaven;
I drink the bland airs that enliven
the day;
And if gentle Nature, her festival keep-
ing,
Delights not my bosom, ah! do not
condemn,
O'er the lost and the lovely my spirit is
weeping,
For my heart's fondest raptures are
buried with them!



AGRICULTURE.

From the Journal of Agriculture.

POWER OF THE SOIL TO RE- TAIN MANURES.

BY PROF. J. J. MAPES, NEWARK, N. J.

We propose in our present num-
ber to show the power of the soil to
retain manures, and the means of
improving this property when re-
quired.
For a long time it was supposed
that all materials soluble in water
would pass downward in solution,
& thus be lost to plants—those who
worked clayey soil claimed that,
because water could not readily
percolate their soils, that hence,
they were not *leachy* and therefore
retained manures—while other op-
erators with sandy soils argued
that manures passed downward
and were soon lost to the surface
of the soil.

All these positions are false. It
is true, that a fair proportion of
alumina is valuable to soils, and in
the absence of carbonaceous matter
is absolutely necessary for the re-
tention of manures, but it is not
true that the tenuous property of
clay need exist to such an extent
as to prevent the free filtration of
pure water before the manures will
be retained—for many soils which
will pass pure water readily, will
still retain from impure water, all
its impurities, permitting only the
pure water to descend. Indeed this
is true of all arable soils, and if it
were not so, the water in all our
wells would be unfit to drink from
being surcharged with soluble or-
ganic matter.

Even the brown fluids of a barn-
yard will not leach downward in
the soil, without leaving all the
solid matter in the surface. Dig in
an old barn-yard, but a few in-
ches below where the soil has been
before disturbed, and it will be
found not to contain any undue
proportion of the soluble matters
residing at the surface, but to be
like the subsoil of adjoining fields.

Alumina (clay) has the curious
property of receiving and retain-
ing all animal and vegetable sub-
stances, and their gaseous products,
until abstracted again by growing
plants, and for this reason a free
clayey loam will purify water dur-
ing its passage through the surface
soil, retaining all the fertilizing
substances originally held in the
solution, and permitting the pure
water to pass downward. Nor does
this retaining power cease with or-
ganic substances alone, for many
of the alkaline salts retained, and
all of them to a certain extent.
Excess of lime, potash or magnesia
will pass down and therefore the
chemist finds variable proportions
of these alkalies in our well water.

This peculiar property of clay
was noted by Mr. Tschumaker of
Boston, in his public addresses ma-
ny years since, and in our publi-
cation of addresses before the American
Institute, as far back as 1849, the
same truths are set forth. Within
the last two years, Professor Way
and other English chemists are
claiming this as a new discovery.

Alumina is not the only sub-
stance in soils which has this retain-
ing power, for carbon in every
form has similar properties, and it
is not important whether charcoal
dust be artificially added, or exist
in the soil by the decay of former
vegetation or of manures; for in
either case carbon is the result,
and as such, has similar retaining
powers to those of clay. Thus char-
coal dust placed for a time near a
fermenting dung heap, will receive
and retain the gases arising from
decomposition, and if placed in
the soil will give out these gases
again to the roots of growing plants.

Privies, stables, &c., are rendered
inodorous by the use of charcoal
dust. Decomposed pear, turn-
swamp muck, &c. are but varied
forms of carbon, and some more
partially decomposed vegetable
matter. The dark color of soils is
due to the presence of carbon; hu-
mus, vegetable mould, &c., are but
modifications of carbon.

All know that an old and black
garden soil will retain manure long-
er than field soils, and that a less
quantity of manure will act in
them, for the simple reason, that
the carbon (charcoal) contained in
them, and arising from previous
decay, retains the reluctant gases
from the decomposition of the man-
ure until used up by plants.

Let any farmer try the follow-

ing experiment and he will be sat-
isfied of the truth of our statement.

Prepare four barrels by taking
out the upper heads and boring
small holes in the lower heads,
stand the barrels on end and fill
them with the following substan-
ces:

No. 1. Barren sand with one-
tenth the bulk of clay intimately
mixed throughout the mass.

No. 2. Barren sand with one-
tenth of finely ground charcoal
dust.

No. 3. A dark colored loam or
garden soil.

No. 4. Barren sand alone.

Pour on all four barrels the
brown solution from the barnyard,
and it will be found, that the water
running out of the bottoms of Nos.
1, 2, and 3, will be colorless and
without smell, while that from No.
4 will be unaltered and as offen-
sive as when placed on top.

The question may now be asked
"if the soluble results of vegetable
decay do not filter downward, what
becomes of them?" We answer,
that resident in the earth's surface,
from the combined influences of
sun and air, they decay, and take
the gaseous form; if the soil con-
tains either clay or carbon, these
gases are absorbed by them, until
abstracted by growing plants. But
if these substances are not resident
in the soil, then gasses rise into
the atmosphere, and are absorbed
by better prepared soils elsewhere
or are carried to the ocean and are
thus lost for a time from the land.

Let our readers reflect that both
the vegetable and animal produc-
tions of the earth's surface are
continually decaying, and that
nothing but the facts we have stat-
ed can account for continued fer-
tility. For if the results of decay
could filter downward in solution
with water, long before this time,
the whole amount of organic con-
stituents would have passed below
the fertile surface, all our wells
would be filled with masses of filth
and both animal and vegetable
life would have ceased. The sim-
ple facts are, that all organic mat-
ters do decay in the earth's sur-
face, and are only lost by rising in
the gaseous form, and not by sink-
ing below the roots of plants, and
therefore they should be plowed
under to such a depth that their
residual gases when rising shall
meet with a sufficient quantity of
alumina or carbon to arrest them.

CORN—SECOND WORKING.

This crop is now reaching an in-
teresting stage. Getting off from
the slowness of the start, it is begin-
ning to move with that rapid and
vigorous growth peculiar to this
plant, and if the culture is good,
soon to present to the planter's
eye one of the most beautiful crops
which ever grew out of the earth.
From the first to the middle of this
month, the second working is to be
given. This ought to be very sim-
ilar to that recommended for the
first. The plowing ought to be
thorough, deep and close. The
young roots will be spreading, and
will be necessarily broken by such
an operation, yet but a very tem-
porary check will be given to the
growth, from which it will car-
ry over, and with renewed
vigor move on to still more rapid
growth. A soft, loose and deep
bed is indispensable for the easy
penetration of the little, but wide
spreading rootlets, and though
these deep and close working may
momentarily check the growth, yet
this must be borne for the sake of
the larger resulting benefits. The
plow need not run so close as in
the first going over, as the turn-
ing or mould board plow is now
used, running at a greater distance
from the plant. The corn is now
large enough to bear dirt, and the
plowman should be made to under-
stand that the soft earth, is to be
lapped over the roots of the corn
accomplishing the double object,
of increased depth of earth upon
the root, and covering all small
grass which may have sprung up.
If this work is well done, but little
will remain for the hoe, yet these
should pass over, to make all com-
pletely bent and tangled by the plow;
these must be relieved around
the roots of trees and stumps, the
does not clear away the grass and
many suckers and scurvy stalks
are to be removed. All this the
hoe hands must do, and notwith-
standing the plows by which
may do much, yet we shall have
to insist that the hoe pass over
this crop, at this second working.
It would be very desirable to have
the earth in a damp moist state at
this time, and for this purpose a
little postponement sometimes be
allowed, but it is bad policy to wait
long for this, as delay beyond the

time for working, checks the
growth, when the stalk becomes
hard and round, an injury hard to
be recovered from.

The true theory of corn making
is to push it rapidly from the start,
and never to allow it to be checked
in its growth, by any neglect. It
may recover from the effects of
drought, but never from grass or
bad work. The destiny of this im-
portant crop is to a large extent in
your own hands, and if you would
reap large ears and a heap of them,
let your work be well done now,
otherwise hold your peace, when
the time for ingathering shall come.

SOIL OF THE SOUTH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LONDON CURATE'S STORY.

Just now a young man, a parishioner
of mine, has called in to relieve the fu-
lness of his heart, by pouring out his
feelings to me. The few obstacles
which stood between him and the girl
he loves, have been removed, and in the
elevation of his joy, he is ready to call upon
heaven and earth to rejoice with him.

Well, I have heard him out. I have
listened for more than an hour to the
expression of his love's raptures, of his
fears which are past, and of his hopes
and expectations which are on the eve
of realization. I have given him smiles
for smiles, sympathy for every word, and
heartily congratulated for each distinct
step of his communication. Now I
have seen him to my door, and as I
come back to my dingy study, it strikes
me as looking more cheerless and chill
than usual.

There lies my half-written sermon on
the desk, but I seem to have lost the
spirit and earnestness with which I com-
menced it. The din of the noisy streets,
to which habit has accustomed my ear,
is suddenly become unbearable. How
is it that now I notice that my little fire
burns with such a dead and sluggish
aspect—that the weather is so heavy
and oppressive—that there is such a
sombre and disheartening influence
in every thing around me?

Let the truth be spoken, I have never
told my secret to any man; nor would
I now to the dearest friend I have, and
in the closest hour of mutual confidence,
break the sad, deep silence of the last
twenty years. But young Luke Ham-
ilton, with his eager story, coming to the
grave-haired curate, has done him an
evil he little suspects. He has broken
the seal of the fountain locked so long,
passion and feeling kept under during
half my lifetime, stir into rebel-
lion beneath the resolve foot which
held them down; a smouldering agony
has arisen into flame again.

What I would not tell my friend I
will tell the public to his wide impar-
tial ear I will pour out my heart. I
can not go about my work with this
weight upon my soul, with this secret
which is burning inwardly, unspoken.
There is something that prompts me to
self-indulgence to-day. I feel as if I
should rob sullen sorrow of half its bit-
ter sting were I put it into words.

From Christ's Church I went to col-
lege, and served my term there. I have
not much to say of this period; I lived a
very studious and retired life, and felt
my solitude deeply. I could not court
the great, and worse than that, there
was an unfortunate and growing ten-
dency in my nature to seem more re-
served and awkwardly cold to those
whom I most wished to win. As for
my social equals, there was not one who
could have filled the place of friend to
me.

In the examination for college honors
I was unfortunate, too. How severely I
had studied—what a prolonged effort I
had made to conquer, as was necessary,
my natural shyness and timidity, was,
of course, nothing to the purpose if I
failed. And I did fail. I will not say
that partiality was shown, or that the
successful candidate was unworthy; but
had I had his untried self-possession, I
should not have lost the day.

It was a severe disappointment to me.
My father was the favorite of his college,
and the darling of his family, a happy and
wealthy family. Honor therefore was
not to him what it would have been to
me, and as I passed him and looked at
his handsome, beaming face, as he stood
in the centre of a knot of congratulatory
friends, a bitter emotion stung my
heart, and I said to myself, with a pas-
sionate sense of injury, "Unto him
that hath shall be given."

There was another trial before me.
I had earnestly wished to get a country
curacy, but it was not to be so. An
appointment was offered me in London,
which dependent as I was I could not
refuse. It was a large, poorly-peopled
parish, and the pastor being an old man
my duties were heavy. I did not mind
that—I wished to be at work, and I
found in my new sphere more satisfac-
tion and happiness than I had ever yet
known. In the parish I lost my timidity,
and found there the power lacking
at all other times. The sense of the
responsibility and dignity of my position
overpowered all other feelings. I felt,
and I thanked God for it daily, that
from the deadly sin of wrapping up his
talent in a napkin he had preserved me.
It was esteemed eloquent by the world
in general. So it was—though many a
time when I have mourned the parish
and looked down upon the crowded
aisles, my cheek has flushed and my
voice faltered with shame, that that mass

of immortal beings should have assem-
bled to hear me.

I feel that I am unwilling to come to
the chief point in my history, but I must,
and will tell it in a word—*love*. Oh!
not the ordinary phrase, but the mo-
mentous fact; to me, at least, it was so.
My nature, full of intensity and strength
unimpaired by indulgence, or any other
strain upon its powers, fixed itself firm-
ly and irrevocably. My love was a pas-
sion—ardent, excessive, but unspoken.
What it cost to be silent I shrink from
recollecting—I shrink from the remem-
brance of those sleepless nights, when
I lay striving to conquer what was as
strong as life, and to order into subser-
vience feelings that mocked my efforts
at self-control. What availed the mar-
shaling of arguments against the folly
of my self-indulgence? Folly! it was
madness, hopelessness; but I loved her.

Her father was one of my parishion-
ers well born and rich; she was his only
child. The first time that I saw Ethel
Ingoldsby, she was in her curtained
pew; she sat with her body slightly bent
forward, her head raised, and her beau-
tiful face, instinct with intellect and en-
thusiasm, expressive of—No matter
now! I was the speaker, and it is not
hard to stir the sympathies of a noble
hearted girl. I was invited to the house
frequently, and I went. Mr. Ingoldsby
seemed to have taken a kindly liking to
me and his daughter received a great
deal of company. Where there were
so many already, I felt one more could
not make much difference, and I did
not deny myself the fatal pleasure of
worshipping my idol. Ethel's graceful
hospitality and respectful kindness, by
awakening my gratitude, increased my
unfortunate love. It never deceived
me into self-delusion. That she always
listened when I spoke, that she always
played the music that I preferred, and
read the books I ventured to recom-
mend, only showed me how well she
read the disadvantage of my lot and
character, and how generously she was
bent on doing her part to increase my
self-confidence. In return I loved her
with a kind of frenzied humility that I
shall not attempt to describe. It was
not because I was a poor curate and she
a rich lady that I felt her superiority; if
I had been titled and wealthier than her-
self, I should have felt the same. She
was beautiful and intellectual, and ad-
mired by those whose admiration was a
badge of distinction—but that alone
would not have moved me. It was her
sweet dignity, her womanly modesty
and shrinking from display; it was the
kindness which always courted the in-
terior or neglected, and the delicacy
which delighted to notice the obscure—
it was this that bound me. This far
more than I can express. I feel at this
time I neglected my duties. God for-
give me—I have been sorely punished.

I carried all day long one thought up-
permost: life was not conscious existence
to me out of her presence.

There had been a small dinner-party
at Mr. Ingoldsby's to which I was in-
vited. The evening came on very stormy,
my home was at the other end of the
town, and my hospitable host pressed
me to spend the night there. I don't
know what induced me to resist so firm-
ly, perhaps the evening had shown me
I had better go—or I dreaded being ex-
posed longer to an influence I was be-
ginning to feel was my duty strenuously
to resist.

Ethel looked up—she had not spoken
before. "Are you determined to go,
Mr. Esthwaite?" she asked. "Is there
some urgent necessity for your exposing
yourself in such a storm? I think you
ought to consider that where health is
so valuable as yours, it should not be
lightly risked."

I shrink from these words; there was a
kind of anguish in hearing country ex-
pression with the tone and look that
you might almost have employed. Mr.
Ingoldsby had left the room; we were
alone for the first time in our lives.
Ethel was standing in her composed
demeanor in the full light of the fire, yet,
as I glanced toward her, I thought she
did not look so composed as was her
word. Round the mouth, and in the
answering depths of her expressive eyes,
there seemed the signs of some inward
struggle or regret. There was a faint
color on the cheek, usually so pale; I
fancied the passive folded before her
slightly trembled. Could it be
possible that Ethel was suffering from
any secret disquiet? Ethel, whom it
seemed imperative to me that the whole
world should conspire to make happy!

"Oh! were it so, the right of consola-
tion was not mine. I could not speak
one word without speaking more. I
could not yield to one impulse but I
should lose my control over all. And I
felt I should do so if I stayed longer.
I renewed my resolution of departure.
I walked to the window and pushed
back the curtains and blinds. "The
rain is falling," I said, "and I have an
early vestry meeting to attend to-mor-
row morning. I feel your kindness, but
I would rather go, Miss Ingoldsby."

Ethel moved to the window; her light
dress touched me as she came near to
the spot where I was standing.

She turned toward me with her win-
ning smile and said—"You see, I sup-
pose, rather what you wish to see than
what, really is; I think it rains more
heavily than ever. You can not go out
on such a night. Mr. Esthwaite—you
must stay."

There was a moment of her little
hand, as if it had been a moment of
she would have laid it on my arm.

A vehement impulse seized me to take the half-extended hand, and at all risks pour out into her ear the story of my love, but I conquered it. I felt, however, my resolution was growing weaker, my strength weaker. Another moment, perhaps, I should lose the power of control, but I could not fight. I could fight. "I must go," I said, with what must have appeared strange abruptness and ingratitude, and she still looked at me with a half smile of sweet dissension. I added passionately, completely thrown off my guard—"For mercy's sake do not attempt to detain me—I can not stay!"

Ethel's manner changed—her color rose. "My father and I would equally regret to detain any guest against his will," she said. "Good-night, Mr. Eschwaite."

I went home through that heavy storm, but I never felt it. An agonizing conviction was uppermost. After my conduct of that night I could not presume to visit Mr. Ingoldstrey's again. Any doubt I had on the subject was removed by the cold and distant manner of that gentleman when we next chanced to meet.

Except in church I had lost the feverish happiness of seeing Ethel. Oh! the storm and struggle of that period! It was absolutely necessary to subdue my love; I could not live with such a hopeless passion raging at my heart; it sapped the springs of duty, it unhinged all my powers.

This reflection roused me to vigorous, systematic exertion. True, life had lost its ray, but the duties of life were none the less binding because its pleasures had escaped my longing grasp. A heavy cross had been laid upon my shoulders, but I must not flinch from the pilgrimage because I had a burden to bear. There was a future hope of eternal satisfaction and beatitude. I say not mine was a brilliant conquest over self; I did not root out her remembrance. I contented myself with subduing passion and quieting unrest; what remained I hid in my heart. It helped me in my future intercourse with my fellow beings to be more tender, to feel a heartier sympathy, than would have been possible without this hard discipline.

Six months after Mr. Ingoldstrey and his daughter ceased to attend my church; but long before that I had ceased to look for comprehension and sympathy in Ethel's upturned face, or to write under the influence of Ethel's future hearing. I did not ask why they had left, but a friend told me. Ethel was going to be married.

They were married, and it was a brilliant wedding party. The bridegroom looked triumphant. The bride—I never looked at her. My nerves were at their fullest tension; I felt the glance of half a moment would unfit me for my duty, and I had resolved to go through with it. Mr. Ingoldstrey, who had resumed his former manner toward me, urged me to return and join the bridal breakfast; but I was compelled to refuse. "I would do myself," I said, "the honor of calling upon him on the morrow, but I was not well. A funeral awaited me—he must hold me excused." I watched the gay party to their carriages, and then, when the last was out of sight, took my way out of the church. As I passed the poor-box, I dropped into it one after another, the golden sovereigns which had burnt the hand that had not dared to fling away the exultant bridegroom's liberal fee. I went home. Once more the struggle was renewed, and once more I gained my sad victory. Years passed on, but they brought with them no change to me but the blessed change of increasing serenity. Occasionally I saw Mr. Ingoldstrey, and as was natural, he often spoke of his daughter. She was well, and so were her little ones, and he said she was happy. I never questioned him, nor did I ever see her after her marriage.

Six years of wedded life and she died. I stood amazed at the effect of this event upon me. I had never expected, never wished to see her when living, yet her death taught me that the mere knowledge of her existence had given my life a charm.

I was resolved to hear one other stroke. It happened one evening, some time after Ethel's death, that Mr. Ingoldstrey, upon whom I had called, was talking to me on the subject. He had fallen into a tone of more than usual kindness and confidence. "Mr. Eschwaite," he said at length, "I will tell you a suspicion I would not breathe to any other man. I do not think Ethel was happy in her marriage. Mr. Faversham was no doubt a kind and liberal husband, but he did not meet all my daughter's wants. You would have satisfied Ethel's heart and intellect both—you might have done so; I had no wish but to see her happy."

I know not what I said—something incoherent, no doubt, for his words raised an idea that seemed to convulse me by its power of mingled agony and rapture. "Is it possible, Mr. Eschwaite," asked my companion, "that you have never read my daughter's heart? I have—ways considered your conduct as that of a man who felt bound to retreat from a love he had not the power to return."

"My God!" I cried, impelled into the agonized exclamation, as the thought of my lost chance, my once possible happiness, passed upon me. Mr. Ingoldstrey looked at me curiously. I don't know whether he understood me aright; if he did not, I had not the heart to explain myself.

"Well," he said, "it is a painful and delicate subject, let it pass. Regrets are vain now."

Let it pass! It did pass in time, but that last disclosure made all past agony seem feeble. Ethel had loved me! When I looked back I perceived, I felt that she had. Happiness had been ofered me in its highest, fullest form, and I had turned my back upon it! Ethel had suffered then, and through me, I had labored in a vain show; I had offered up her peace at the same stern altar where I had consumed my own. But my readers are weary of this questionable story, and I have done. I am calm and self-possessed again. Youth has passed long ago, and I am advancing

with a quickening pace to another world. It is no breach of Christian fealty to say that I shall welcome the voice which shall call me from this hard warfare with self and sin, and shall whisper to my dying ear—"Enter into thy rest."

"I CANT."

Appollot what a fine! doleful—as a hearse, folded hands, hollow chest, whining voice; the very picture of cowardly irresolution. Spring to your feet, hold up your head, set your teeth together, draw that fine form of yours up to the height that God made it, draw an immense long breath, and look about you. What do you see? Why, all creation taking care of number one—pushing ahead like the car of Juggernaut, over live victims. There it is, and you can't help it—Are you going to lie down and be crushed!

By all that's holy, no dash ahead! You've as good a right to mount the triumphal car as your neighbor. Snap your fingers at croakers, if you can't get round a stump, leap over it high and dry. Have nerves of steel, a will of iron; never mind sideaches or heart-aches; dig away without stopping to breathe; or to notice envy or malice. Set your target in the clouds and aim at it. If your arrow falls short of the mark, what of that? Pick it up and go at it again. If you should never reach it, you'll shoot higher than as if you only aimed at a bush. Don't whine, if your friends fall off. At the first stroke of good luck, by Jove! they'll swarm around you like a hive of bees, till you are disgusted with human nature.

"I can't!" Oh, pshaw! I throw my gloves in your face, if I can't win! You are a disgrace to corduroys. What a man lack courage! A man want independence! A man afraid to face any thing on earth, save his Maker! Why! I'm a little "Bunker Hill" myself! I've the most unmitigated contempt for you! You little pusillanimous pussy cat! There's nothing manly about you except your whiskers.—*True Flag.*

FANNY FEEN.

CHOICE OF A WIFE.

Tupper, speaking of the choice of a wife, says: "Has she wisdom? it is well, but beware that thou exceed!"

My dear sir, wasn't you caught napping that time? Didn't you speak in meeting? Didn't eleven feet peep out of your literary shoe? Don't take an American woman to see through you? Isn't that a tact acknowledgment that there are women who do "exceed"? Wouldn't you think so, if you lived this side the pond? Hope you don't judge us by John Bull's daughters, who stuffy themselves on roast beef and porter. I tell you, Yankee women are on the squirmed order. You'd lose your English breath, trying to follow them. There isn't a man here in America that knows as much as his wife. Some of them *own* it, and some don't, but they all believe it, like gospel. They ask our opinion about every thing. Sometimes straightforward, and sometimes in a circle, but they ask it! There are petticoats in the pulpit, petticoats in the editorial chair, petticoats in the lecturer's desk, petticoats behind the counter, petticoats labelled "M. D." Oh, they exceed! no mistake about that. All togetherness is wide awake over here, Mr. Tupper. They crowd, and push, just as if they were hats. I don't uphold them in that, because, as I tell them, "it's better policy to play possum, and wear the mark of submission. No use in raising any unnecessary antagonism. But they don't all know as much as I do. I shall reach the goal just as quick in my velvet shoes, as if I tramped on rough-shod as they do, with their *Womans' Rights* Convention brogues!"

FANNY FEEN.

THE RECENT RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.—We take the following in relation to the late catastrophe on the New York and North Haven Railroad, from the *N. Y. Day Book*:

We are overwhelmed this morning with the news from Norwalk, and are powerless to express our thoughts and feelings. The sounds of woe from Chicago, and the wailings from the Pacific, still ring in our ears; and while the heart is torn with distress caused by these two accidents, another and still worse and more crushing blow follows upon us. When right from our midst friends and acquaintances are taken, and in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, are hurled into eternity—when half a hundred of our own citizens, manhood in all its vigor, woman in her loveliness, and children in their innocence, without a note of warning, are plunged into the deep dark abyss, we stand mute with horror.—There are no words to express the feelings of the thousand agonizing hearts that this day bleed for the lost and loved ones who left this city yesterday in the New Haven train, to meet an untimely death at Norwalk. The scene at the drawbridge cannot be described, and it need not—the imagination can easily do its work; let it "run riot," and it will not exceed the reality. It is enough to say that the engine, going at the rate of twenty miles an hour, took the fearful leap across a chasm sixty feet wide—that the tender baggage mail, and two passenger cars, filled with men, woman and children, were plunged into heterogeneous mass twenty four feet down the bottom of the sea, broken, crushed and crumbled together, and the foam, and smoke, and mud that rolled up around and over them, like the boiling sulphur of the infernal regions.

It is useless to dwell upon the severity of this accident—this wholesale slaughter of human beings. Every body knows how bad it is—how awful the death—how terrible the woe and misery.

The question is now, how can such evils be remedied? Who is to blame? All are to blame—the engineer, perhaps, the most of any one. Let him be hanged—the sooner the better. The conductor is to blame; let him be hanged too.—The man who tends the drawbridge is to blame—send him to State Prison for life. The steamer-boat captain who insisted upon having the draw opened for his boat just ten minutes before the time for the train to pass, is to blame—send him to State Prison, or throw him overboard in the middle of the Sound. Like two-thirds of these sloop and steamboat captains, he must have his way, even though a thousand lives were jeopardized thereby. The president and directors of the New Haven railroad company are to blame—send them all to the county jail, where they can do no more mischief. The community is to blame for not demanding a repeal of the law which gives the captain of every fishing smack, mud scow, sloop and clam boat the right of way through any bridge at any and all times, when he demands it. No matter if a train of a thousand passengers is in sight, it must stop at his solicitation. Had the bridge-tender said to the captain of the steamer, "Sir, it is now certain the train will be along in ten minutes, and you must wait until it is past," the captain would have been furious, and more than likely the railroad company would have been fined. But what of that? The bridge tender should have said so, and so acted, and he would have had a proper regard for human life. The company should have stood by him, and paid the fine even though it had amounted to a thousand dollars.

WIDE-AWAKE.—Pat came into the stage office about one o'clock at night, booked himself for the stage in the morning and went to bed. He had scarcely got sound asleep when he was called to renew his journey. "And what will you charge for the bit of lodging?" asked Pat. "Twenty-five cents," was the reply. "An sure it was kind in ye to call me so airly, if I'd slept until the morning, I'd not have the money to pay my bill."

The last letters from Paris state that the Emperor looked "sick and exhausted." The correspondent of the New York Commercial says: "An ardent and prominent republican told me yesterday that he could not live a year; that he had been doctored by an eminent physician, whose services had been required during the past week. I do not know how this may be; he certainly has the appearance of a very sick man. He has been out for four or five days, however, and has been twice to the theatre since his late illness."

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—We were shown, on Tuesday last, one of the most complete counterfeits that probably ever was got out. It is a ten dollar bill on the Salisbury Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear. It corresponds exactly in size with the genuine note of that denomination, and the engraving is admirably done and can only be distinguished from the genuine by a close comparison. The filling in and signatures are not so well executed. But even this part of the work is so well calculated to deceive, that nine out of ten are liable to be imposed upon by it. The paper looks a little greasy and villainous. This note was brought down from Ashe county, and it is not doubted there are many more where it came from. The public should be on their guard against it.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Silver Mine.—A valuable silver mine is said to have been discovered in Gordon county, Georgia, on a lot belonging to T. J. Payne, Esq., formerly of this place. We have heard for the last twelve or fifteen years, that the Cherokee were acquainted with the locality of silver mines in this section of Georgia, and the tradition has been so apparently authentic as to have little doubt of their existence, and that they were known to the Indians.—*Marion Advocate.*

Scottish Justice.—A poor man, half a century ago or more, was tempted to violate the game laws, by shooting a deer, the penalty for the offence being a fine of five pounds, or in default of funds, thirty lashes. He gave half the deer to a neighbor, who had the means afterwards to complain of him in order that he might get half the fine; the law being that half must go to the informer and half to the king. The offender was convicted and fined accordingly; but plead that he had no money. "Well, man," said the magistrate, "we must have the lashes, then." The poor man was submissive. The magistrate then said to the sheriff, "Take that man, the informer, the him till you tree, and gie him fifteen lashes which will be his half, and when King George comes over, we will gie him his half. Half till the informer and half till the King."

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1853.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JOHN A. WINSTON,
OF SUMTER.

ALA. & GEO. RAIL ROAD.—It will be seen by a notice in to-day's paper, that an instalment of 5 per cent. on the stock subscribed to the above named road has been required, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the survey and location. We know that this is a difficult season of the year to raise money; but Stockholders who may be disposed to complain on this account, ought to remember, that at a meeting of the stockholders on the 23rd of Sept. last, the Directors were required "to have the road surveyed forthwith and the work of construction pushed forward with all possible despatch." This duty has been urged upon them ever since, and would have been performed long ago, had it not been for the disappointment of the first Chief Engineer elected.

We have now an able and competent corps of Engineers, who are pushing forward the survey with unparalleled rapidity; and we would ask of every true friend of the work not to indulge in a fault-finding spirit, which must necessarily discourage, obstruct and delay it; and not to adopt a "penny wise and pound foolish policy," which by saving a few dollars in the survey may lose to the company thousands of dollars in the construction. But let us one and all who are to be benefited, and who earnestly desire its completion, press forward with an enlightened liberality worthy of the age in which we live, and of the noble enterprise in which we are engaged.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.—At the risk of being considered importunate, we will again call attention to several of our Agricultural exchanges—and first upon the list, we will mention the "American Cotton Planter" published at the Journal Office in Montgomery, by Dr. N. B. Cloud, La Place, Ala. We have received the May number, and refer to the table of its contents, published in our paper of the 10th inst. to prove that we are not mistaken in our estimate of this truly valuable agricultural journal. Besides, we profess to some feeling of local pride, in desiring to see this the only exclusively agricultural journal of our State liberally patronized.

And now, if it were necessary, we would willingly repeat all that we have ever said in praise or commendation of the "SOIL OF THE SOUTH" and the "SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR," the former published at Columbus and the latter at Augusta, Ga. The May numbers of these have also received, and are not only equal to, but decided improvements on all their predecessors.

SMITH IN WHEAT.—We are truly sorry to hear that there is a very general complaint of smut in wheat. The wheat crop in this section, with this exception, bids fair to be a very heavy one, and we hope the injury from this cause will not prove as great as is now feared.

DOLLAR WEEKLY TIMES.—We received last week a number of this paper, published at Cincinnati, Ohio. This number, if it be a fair specimen, bears unmistakable evidence of great labor and skill, in making an exceedingly interesting literary paper; and we must confess, that it is a wonder to us, long as we have been initiated into the mysteries of the "art of arts," how so large and neat a paper can be afforded at so small a price. With such papers as this, the Queen City of the West, if it does not already, must soon rival New York and Philadelphia, in extensive circulation of its mammoth sheets. We will preserve this specimen number for the inspection of those who may wish to subscribe for a paper of that character.

PUBLIC LANDS & RAIL ROADS.—We clip the following paragraphs relative to the donation of public lands by Congress to two Rail Road Companies from a letter of the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun. This system has thus far operated very unequally, and if continued ought certainly to be under some general and equitable plan that would give to every road in the Union a certain quantity of land for every mile of Road built. If we are not mistaken, alternate sections of land have been donated to one or two roads in this State, while a similar donation has been denied to others, and we presume the same thing has also happened in other States. We would much rather see the last acre of the public lands donated to actual settlers than give away to wealthy corporations and companies; but if the system cannot be checked, in the name of all that is just and equitable let it be fairly done. In any view, it is carrying out the doctrine of Internal Improvements by the General Government upon a most stupendous scale. We shall hope for better things under the present democratic administration.

The great Central Illinois Railroad Company appear to be in full tide of practical success. The grant of public

land transferred to them will build the road for the whole distance of 710 miles, and the stockholders will own the road, without paying a cent for their stock. It is a donation to them from the Government of seventeen millions of dollars—the estimated cost of the road—for their personal benefit. The land is already estimated to be worth that sum, and the loans for carrying on the work at that rate. Loans to the amount of some seven or eight millions, have already been effected, and a new loan of three millions has now been called for and will be readily filled.

The stockholders of the Southwestern branch of the Missouri and Pacific Railroad Company will never be obliged to pay a dollar for that road, of 310 miles in length. The lands granted to the State by the Government, during the late session, were transferred by the State to the company, and they will sell for enough to build the road. A loan will be soon proposed for the purpose of completing this road, and it will be based, in a great measure, on the value of the lands. All three Western railroads will undoubtedly give dividends of ten per cent. on their cost, and besides, are made at the expense of the public treasury."

For the Jacksonville Republican.

TALLADEGA, EDUCATION, &c. In this high noon of the nineteenth century there is no subject so fraught with interest and importance as that of education. It is the lever power destined to move the kingdoms and empires of earth to their centres, and to change the figure, it will be the mighty "master mason" that will construct upon the ruins of despotism, those fair fabrics which the prophetic eye can discern in the dim distance, and which the morning of the twentieth century will usher in as the Republics of Europe and Asia; for ignorance, superstition, intolerance, crowns sceptres and inquisitions cannot withstand the restless march and might of Education.

The southern portions of the United States are rapidly overtaking the northern and eastern portions in their pioneer efforts to pave the way for enlightenment, liberal views, love of the arts and sciences, refinement, and all the national, State and individual improvements and advantages growing out of a wide spread educational intelligence. There can be many miniature cities, towns and villages named, where flourishing institutions of learning are turning out well educated and accomplished young ladies and gentlemen, competent to grace the parlor and social circle, or to fill the various honorable callings, professions and political positions in the busy world—and among those of which honorable mention can be made, the little city of Talladega stands forth proudly and prominently on the list. With something over 1200 inhabitants, we find Talladega the builder and steadfast sustainer of two noble schools, the patron of a third, and the generous contributor of \$26,000 towards the erection of a fourth.

The "East Alabama Female Institute" is widely and most favorably known—its faculty stands high in the scale of teaching abilities, and its numerous pupils are rapidly advancing towards a ripe scholarship, under the faithful labors of the efficient corps of tutors. There are at present 107 pupils in this extensive establishment.

The "Presbyterian Collegiate Female Institute," can boast of a Faculty as gifted, cultivated and efficient, as that of any institution of a similar character in the South. The Faculty consists of J. Wilson, A. M., Mrs. Sarah White, Miss Sarah Elizabeth Riddle, Professor S. O. Swallow and Miss Florida Taul. Mr. Wilson is a gentleman of great experience in the departments of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Experimental Sciences and Astronomy. The plan pursued by Mr. Wilson and the other members of the faculty is such as is well calculated to make thorough scholars of the pupils, rather than flimsily accomplished and superficial. Miss Fasham, or merely and only ornamental pieces of animated furniture, or ball-room butterflies—flitting, frail and fragile. *Substantiability* is the word of this superior school, and the aim and purpose are to instill into the mental being an education which will neither wear out, wash out nor fade away. When long experience fully qualifies a teacher for the faithful discharge of his duties and he knows his calling well, if left to his own knowledge of the method of instruction, and his own way of pursuing it, the result will be satisfactory to all parties interested, while any attempt on the part of mechanics, farmers, physicians, lawyers or merchants to direct a body of able and accomplished teachers which course to pursue, and how to pursue it, must of necessity prove to be injurious, if not disastrous, to the best interests of the establishment and all involved in it. As well might a teacher presume to instruct the merchant or the mill-wright how to sell goods or build a mill. There is a right way to conduct every business properly, and they only who are well versed in the requirements, modes and rules pertaining to their respective callings, are the proper and competent persons to carry out their objects to a successful issue. These remarks are general, and do not apply to those glaring instances of dereliction from duty, where the interference of trustees or patrons would be warrantable and proper. It is scarcely necessary, however, to specify and particularise for the intelligent reader, who can readily draw the line of distinction between the advocacy of a world wide principle and a local or personal application or controversy. Another danger to which institutions of learning are exposed, is the liability of their being perverted to selfish uses, to be changed from their legitimate purposes, to those of mercantile adjuncts and professional careers, or to avenues of extravagant expenditures for dandy dress and dissipated lives. Fortunately when parents and trustees discover such a perversion of the school they are girding and laboring to sustain it, is in their power to interpose their authority, and they do

right in stepping forward promptly and righting things with a strong and united will.

Extensive educational establishments such as Talladega can boast of, are properly constituted, guardians of the public morals, by precept and example, and are checks upon any innovations that may be attempted upon the correct, chaste and dignified conduct, which should ever characterize all who move within the scope and influence of their actions and examples; and when the power to stay such innovations is wrested from the hands of those who have charge of the youth of both sexes, then farewell to discipline and order for "chaos has come again."

On last Thursday evening the female lady pupils of the Presbyterian Female Institute gave a May party to their friends, and when I have said that these young ladies gave the party, and when I say they graced it with their presence, need I say it was a brilliant and most delightful affair? The invitations or "tickets" were couched in the latest adopted fashionable terms which limit the hours of attendance—say from 7 1/2 to 11 o'clock P. M.; thus the parties pass off with eclat, and "too much of a good thing is avoided. Seldom indeed have I enjoyed myself better than I did on that joyous evening.

The beautiful and spacious chapel was tastefully and gorgeously decorated with evergreens and flowers in the richest profusion, and a sumptuous table was laden with an abundance of delicacies for the delight of the dainty palate, and with beautiful adornments to please the eye. Taking an imaginary flight amid the rosy clouds of the chapel, I looked down upon "the gay and festive scene" with the most pleasurable emotions. How could it be otherwise when the bells of Talladega city, the bells of Talladega county, the bellies of Beaton, the maidens of Mardisville, the charmers of Coosa and the gems of Georgia were floating in all their loveliness beneath my untroubled view? The bells, who shall be nameless—sweetly dispersed their smiles and pleasing words fairly among the delighted throng surrounding her, and doing homage to her charms and excellence. The Misses H—l of Coosa! How shall I speak of them and not say too much!—amiable, intelligent, accomplished, beautiful, are words—mere words—well, they were all that those adjectives signify in their most extreme degrees. Miss F—n T—l of Talladega co., so modestly accomplished, so charmingly polite and amiable, so handsome. Miss F—s E—l—s of Jackson co. so agreeable, smiling, beautiful, and so profoundly ringed. Miss N—e S—n of Talladega co., good and gracious, amiable, pretty and intelligent. Miss M—y A. L—d of Coosa—when you talk of eyes and beauty and wish to select out May Queens, it were well to go to Coosa first. Miss F—s H—l of Jacksonville, inexpressibly everything admirable. Miss W—r of —handsome, sensible and possessing enough of sterling good qualities to make a dozen women out of as many "bread and butter misses." The Misses I—l of Talladega and Tennessee—all pinks of perfection and particularly pretty. Miss M—y J. E—l of Shelby, prettier than ever and always the prettiest and so amiable withal. Miss H—m P—y of Wilton, noble in person and mind, beautiful and intelligent. Miss G—n P—y, none more amiable, prettier nor more intelligent. Indeed all were deserving of any compliments I could pay them—but to name them all would be to fill the Republican.

The beaux were not less to be admired (by the ladies). There were Drs. H—l and W—l of Mardisville, Mr. J—s and Mr. L—e, also of Mardisville or thereabouts all gentlemanly, intelligent, polished, and polite and attentive to the ladies, who appeared to have no objection. Mr. J—s of the Hotel and Mr. H—s, Dr. A—n of Oxford and Mr. W—e and Mr. G—y from Jacksonville were all polite, affable and conversational. Louis Napoleon the renowned "mephitic of his uncle" was not present, but there was another nephew of his, made just as worthy and proportionally powerful, who *ruled* the affair with as good a grace as the emperor himself would have displayed were he present. We are Republicans. General H—y of Talladega—modest, modest and unassuming—too modest to win his way to the points he deserves to reach. Dr. T—r of Talladega appeared to be distracted and absent in his manner, as did Mr. T—e of New York. The ladies mooted the question, "are they in love or out of love?" Mr. W—h of Mardisville, last from Mardisville, was agreeable, polite, and certainly intelligent and handsome. There were others of note and worthy of note who graced the chapel on this occasion, but from the elapsing of time to which I have ascended I could not discover the countenances and manners of those below. There was no Queen appointed on this occasion, probably from an inability to select one Queen from among those who were all Queens. The scene was one of great beauty and brilliant beyond description. All appeared to be "as happy as happy could be" up to the last minute of the eleventh hour, when, as per invitation the well-pleased guests departed. To one of my unsophisticated nature and lifelong exclusiveness, from "scenes so splendid," that glorious night and party were a night and party never to be forgotten "while memory holds a seat in this distracted globe." Next in "order," the pupils of the Masonic Female Institute gave a party, on Friday night May 15th. Our faithful reporter will take a few notes and send them up. "The Talladega Male High School" a flourishing and most excellent institution which has been brought to its present prosperous condition in a great measure by the personal and indefatigable labors of Mr. Wm. F. Perry, is another of those striking evidences of the high appreciation of learning and intelligence pervading the substantial citizens of Talladega. Mr. Perry cannot be too highly commended as a teacher and as a gentleman of the highest moral worth and social virtues. It is difficult to arrive at the end of the story when telling of the labors of the citizens of Talladega in the cause of edu-

cation, for I have yet to mention the munificence of the Baptist denomination. The liberal sum of \$26,100 has been subscribed towards a large amount intended for the erection of a Collegiate Institution to be under their supervision, and it is supposed this College will answer the requirements of the males in keeping pace in the race of learning with the females attending the other schools. "What a glorious country is ours, and how firmly is the Republic upheld by the BIBLE, the CONSTITUTION & EDUCATION!!" How many "glorious privileges" and liberties are our prerogatives as American citizens, and how sublime the fact, that those liberties instead of being licenses for injuries and wrongs, are as walls of adamant surrounding the sacred person of the lowest and poorest of American citizens. I cannot but think, in this connection how low, how base, how meanly abject is that man, who, beneath the grinding heel of a despot, dares not proclaim his honest sentiments, and, at the peril of his life, publishes his defence of a principle of right to the reading world. The man who would, in this our glorious land, where "liberty of speech" and "freedom of the press" are the heart and soul of the constitution—the man who would on that most sacred spot of earth, but was his tongue or raise his hand against the one who in his American pride of birth proclaims his principles through the medium of the press, is a despot, a dastard and a traitor. Its who would raise his sacrilegious hand against the life of the Constitution is in heart a murderer of millions, a lighter of the torch of civil war, an apostate from the Republican Faith, and would deserve an immortality of infamy, the brand of Cain, the stain of Iscariot and the name of Arnold.

WANDERER.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

By request the Rev. H. M. Jones will preach the funeral sermon of the late Wm. Dennis at Arbacoechee, on the 2nd Sabbath in June next 11 o'clock A. M.

THE NORWALK TRAGEDY AGAIN.

Our New York exchanges still continue to give particulars of the great rail read catastrophe at Norwalk, Connecticut. From the following touching incident, copied from the New York Tribune, it will be seen that Mr. Harris, of this city, *was* in the unfortunate train—though we had been assured he was not:—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

NORWALK, ILLINOIS.—Among the many intrepid persons who rendered noble service to the sufferers in this dreadful catastrophe, we are impelled to mention the name of Mr. Brock Carroll, in particular. This gentleman was about leaving the wharf at Norwalk, to go on a shooting excursion, when this accident occurred. Immediately on seeing the cars go into the draw, he sprang into the water, and swam to a boat, which he quickly unmoored, and rowed to the nearest car, which was partially visible above the water; and dashing through the window he drew out in succession Mr. Nathan Harris, of Montgomery, Alabama, his three children and their nurse, together with others, and put in with them for the shore. On landing, Mr. Harris embraced him, and eagerly pulling out his pocket-book filled with money, offered it to him, saying, "Take it, thou savior of my children! I wish it was more; I cannot otherwise express my gratitude." "All right, sir," said the noble hearted fellow, "I don't want you to insult me, though,"—and seizing an axe, he pushed again for the wreck, and with lusty blows superhuman exertions, soon made a huge hole in the car's side, and rescued as many as the boat would hold, when he was forced to return reluctantly to the shore with his freight of rescued lives. "Ah," said he, "if there had been a few more boats, and some one to manage mine, I could have got inside the car and have drawn out a great many that I saw rising to the surface, and sinking again to the bottom to die; it was awful to see their agonized features, all wounded and bloody, as they struggled with the energies of despair for life, dear life!"

Many of those who were striving for life, when he left with his boat full, were silent in the long sleep of death on his return. "Ah, it made me feel good," said he, "when I drew out the terrified little children from the water in the car." There was only the upper part of one side above water. He was afraid that his strength would fail him before he could finish his good work, but said he, "My muscles felt just like steel bars, as I swung the axe, and stove in the panels." When all was finished, and no more lives could be saved, he felt that his duty was accomplished. The many horrors he had to witness; the mangled and maimed, the agony of bereaved relatives, and the terror-stricken people, making desperate efforts to render assistance, but perfectly paralyzed through horror, at the awful event, made a deep impression on him.

THE GARDINER CASE.

This remarkable criminal trial, remarks the *Macon Telegraph*, can no longer be considered in the clouds. The clear light of day now shines down upon the iniquity of this dark transaction, covered over thick, as it has been, with perjuries and forgeries of the most infamous and audacious character. A package of letters from the younger

linar to his brother in Mexico, and the Spanish documents, pro- bably witnesses, &c., has been an up by the latter, because the parties had refused to hand his portion of the spoil. The letters says: "A *Verastegui* Com- mander. The letters produced yesterday the Gardner fraud trial evident- ly the turning point in the case. Charles Gardner, the writer of a witness for the brother, to improve the prosecution's evidence identifying George A. Gardner, was accused at certain places in Mexico at specified date. On his cross-examination the prosecution produced these letters, proved them to have been written by him, and offered them to prove that the witness was *particeps criminis*.

The counsel for the defence are making a desperate and skillful fight to exclude the letters from being read to the jury. The point is not yet decided. The letters were read to the Court in the course of the argument two days ago, but consequence of efforts made for that purpose, the evidence has not been published in Wash- ington. The counsel for the de- fence moved that the Court issue an order that it shall not be pub- lished until after being read to the jury, remarking that the publica- tion would create an outside pres- sure on the jury against the defend- ant that would be irresistible. The Court refused to issue such an order, or to express an opinion that should not be published; ad- vancing when the public and the press had a right to do as they thought

I learn that Verastegui, to whom the letters were written, was in- terested in the claim, and was to have one-fourth of whatever sum was obtained. Twenty-two thou- sand dollars were placed his cred- it by Gardner, in the hands of the Secretary of the Mexican Legation, which Verastegui never received. It is not true, however, that he exposed the affair in re- venge.

The facts are, that when the re- cent commission went out to Mex- ico, to search for evidence, the ascertained Verastegui's connec- tion, and upon taking steps to learn him, he voluntarily produc- ed these papers, through fear of his own government.

The production of these papers took the defence entirely by sur- prise. The dates of the letters are quite recent. The theory of the prosecution is, that they relate to the manufacture of fraudulent evi- dence to sustain this defence, and not to secure the claim itself. The general purport of the letters is known in Washington, and much anxiety for their publication is felt. They must create a sensation where- ever they are read.

We perceive by our Northern exchanges that the letters alluded to have been ruled out by the Court. On the ground that as most of them were written subsequent to the dic- tionment on which Gardner is being tried, they are therefore in- admissible as testimony to prove the fraud.

Savannah Morning News.

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

Died, near Talladega, Ala., April 24, Rev. T. H. P. SCALLES, a member of the Ala. Conference. Wasting disease for years had prepared him to become the victim of his last illness; a few weeks struggle and he fell asleep in Jesus. He was born April 9th 1797; was converted and joined the M. E. Church in 1820. He laboured for some time in the useful capacity of a Class Leader. About 1839 he received the blessing of entire sanctification, and no longer hesitated to give his name and labours fully to the Lord and to bear whatever responsibility his Master might place upon him. He was now licensed to preach and shortly after joined the Tennessee Con- ference, in which he travelled six months, and was then through ill health com- pelled to desist. He afterwards re- moved to Talladega, Ala., where, by Bishop Andrew, he was ordained Deacon in 1840; here his labours were wide- spread. At Mobile in 1842, he was received into the Ala. Conf., and in 1843 ordained Elder; both these years he served the Bruns Creek Circuit. In 1847 he was appointed to Kankaw- chee, and in 1848 and '49 was stationed in Wetumpka, where his strength finally failed. At the following Con- ference he was superannuated, which position he sustained, until his closed. The characteristic of his Christian life was his "holiness to the Lord," whether he was at the fireside, in the class room or to the pulpit. Thousands will vividly remember him as he used to rise in the sacred desk with ennobled form, apos- tolic mien and dignity, as if already with- in the verge of heaven, and pour forth from a full heart the unexpressed riches of Christ; never failing in his sermons to point out the duty of seeking entire sanctification; indeed some thought he dwelt exclusively upon this doctrine, and that his spirit were upon more of it. None could hear him without being quickened in the pursuit of holiness, or convicted of sinful neglect of it. His connection with the Ala. Conference has been a blessing to us; and we feel now the influence of his fervid spirit, spotless life, and holy minis- try. The discriminating who were inti- mately acquainted with him, felt that the Spirit who hath need of varied weapons had called him peculiarly to

the high mission of guiding the hunger- ing and thirsting unto "all the fullness of God." His distinguishing excellence was not in extent of research, or in theological acumen, though his attainments were respectable; but in a profound ex- perimental knowledge of the things of the Spirit, he excelled almost all I have ever known. The pure love of him; all rever- enced him, and his Saviour had need of him. His end was perfect peace. He could speak but little; it was, to his wife "no doubts of my acceptance arise;" to his brother "all is right;" and to my- self, perfect love casteth out all fear." On the evening before his death seeing his extreme sickness, I observed to him the enemy may make a last grand as- sault upon you as many have felt, like Bunyan's pilgrim when crossing the stream of death. "Divine said he of Bunyan's school do not hold the stand- ard of Christian experience high enough,"—a remark in beautiful consistency with his life and teachings. His widow mourns her loss, but without the blessed consolations and joyful hope of the gospel of reunion where all tears are wiped away.

E. J. HAMILL.

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorised to an- nounce ALEXANDER BROWN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to an- nounce CALDWELL SUBLETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorised to an- nounce SEVIER ELSTON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton county.

We are authorised to an- nounce JOHN SMYTH, (name), as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorised to an- nounce JAMES MEHARR, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorised by the friends of SAMUEL P. MCCLUNEY, to an- nounce him as a candidate for Tax Col- lector of Benton County.

We are authorised to an- nounce J. L. WHITESIDE, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorised to an- nounce JAMES A. WATSON, as a candidate for Tax Collector, of Benton County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorised to an- nounce Hon. ROBERT H. WIL- SON as a candidate for Represen- tative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorised by the friends of ASA SKELTON, Esq. to announce him as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legisla- ture.

We are authorised to an- nounce J. N. WILLS, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to an- nounce COL. H. M. McCAGHREN as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Leg- islation.

We are authorised to an- nounce COL. R. G. ROBERTS, as a candidate for Representative of Randolph County in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to an- nounce JOHN RICHEY, Esq. as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorised to an- nounce COL. W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate to represent this county in the Sena- torial branch of the next Legislature.

Alabama & Georgia Rail Road.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., May 21, 1853.

Notices hereby given, that by an- order of the Board of Directors of the Alabama & Georgia Rail Road Com- pany, made at a meeting convened in La- fayette, on Saturday the 21st day of May, 1853, an installment of five per cent. on the stock subscribed is required, pay- able on and after the first day of June next, to meet expenses of the Survey and location of the road now in pro- gress. Stockholders can pay to G. C. Whitley, Pres. or to J. R. Graham, Treas. as may be most convenient. At the same meeting of the Board of Di- rectors an order was passed allowing eight per cent. interest to Stockholders on all installments paid in, from the time of payment.

By order of the Board:
G. C. WHITLEY, Pres.
J. F. GRANT, Sec'y.
May 24, 1853.

ATTENTION BEAT NO. 1.

You are hereby comman- ded to appear at Jackso- ville, on Saturday the 28th day of this inst. at 10 o' clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill.

By order of the Captain.
JOEL H. FARMER, O. S.

N. B. There will be an election held on the same day to elect a 2d Lieut. to fill the vacancy occasion- ed by the removal of N. M. Wat- kins -also a Court Martial held to try the delinquents of last muster.

May 17, 1853. J. H. F., o. s.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLI- CITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Ben- ton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1853--17.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Benton County.

Court of Probate for Benton Coun- ty, Ala. Special Term, May the 4th, 1853.

CAME James P. Burns, Guardi- an of his Minor children, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his guardianship.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Monday the 27th day of June next be set for the audit- ing and stating said account, allow- ing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a news- paper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to all persons concern- ed to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court house of said county on said 27th day of June next and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Pro- bate, at office to 4th May, 1853.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

May 24, 1853.--3t.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration with the will annexed, on the estate of Arthur Slayton, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Judge of Probate of Ben- ton, on the 23d day of May, 1853, notice is hereby given to all per- sons having claim against said es- tate, to present them legally au- thenticated within the time pre- scribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

A. J. SLAYTON, Adm'r.

FRANCES SLAYTON, Adm'r.

May 24, 1853--6t.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

The undersigned would respect- fully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles in the above line to his establishment. His stock, he believes, is the best in the Southern country, and his prices the lowest.

BOOKS.--Of every variety and description and in every depart- ment of Literature, Science and the Arts.

MEDICAL AND LAW BOOKS.

--An extensive stock.

RELIGIOUS AND DEVO- TIONAL BOOKS.--F every de- nomination of Christians. FAMILY BIBLES of every quality.

SCHOOL BOOKS.--His stock embraces every Book in demand.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

--All the Books used by the various denominations, constantly on hand.

STATIONERY.--Every article of French, English and American

Staple and Fancy Stationery--a very fine stock GOLD PENS, of ev- ery kind and quality.

PAPER MACIE GOODS.--Writing Desks, Port folios Cabinets, Albums, &c., made of this rich ma- terial. Fine Engravings, Oil Painting, and Illustrated Books.

BLANK BOOKS.--Manufac- tured to order in any style. Record Books, Dockets, Tax Books, and every other kind of Books used by sheriffs Clerks of Courts, &c. made to any pattern. A large stock of Record Books of all sizes constantly on hand of superior quality.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.--Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day Books &c., &c., of my own manufacture, a very heavy assortment always on hand.

PAPER.--Printing Paper of all sizes; Record Paper; French Eng- lish and American Letter Paper ruled or plain; Foolscap Paper of every quality, ruled or plain; Col- ored Papers; Wrapping Paper of every kind, &c., &c.

WALL PAPER.--Teasers, Fire Boards Borders Scenery Paper a large assortment constantly on hand.

PRINTING INK.--Type, and every description of material used in a Printing Office, always on hand.

JOB PRINTING.--The best Job Printing Office in the South is connected with my establishment. Plain and Fancy Printing, of every description, neatly and promptly executed.

BOOK BINDING.--Pamphlets Music Books, Periodicals, Law Books, &c., bound in every style, at very low rates.

Merchants from the country Teachers, Lawyers, Physicians and Students, are assured it is their in- terest to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing.

WM. STRICKLAND,

82 Dauphin-Street Mobile Ala.

JAMES MARTIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law & So- licitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in Randolph and the adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

Address, (pre-paid.) Oakfskee, Randolph county, Ala.

March 23,--17.

C. C. PORTER.

Resident Surgeon Dentist.

Jacksonville, Ala.

PAYLION HOTEL.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD,

Meeting St. Charleston, S. C.

June 1, 1852--17.

NEW YORK EMPORIUM- J. ADLER & CO.

HAVE just returned from the purchase of, and are now receiving direct from New York a splendid and well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer

GOODS.

Of superior quality and of the latest styles and patterns. They deem it unnecessary to enter into any further enumeration of articles, than to say their stock embraces every variety needed in this market of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Ladies and Gentlemen's spring and summer Dress Goods, READY MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Their old friends and customers, who have been long acquainted with their manner of transacting business, are assured that they are prepared to suit them in the quality, style and price of Goods. Give us a call, and we will show you more fine, beautiful and cheap Goods than we have room here to mention, and besides pledge ourselves that we will make it your interest to purchase such articles as you may need.

Jacksonville, March 22, 1853.

FORNEY & MONTGOMERY

ARE receiving one of the most splendid Stocks of Spring and Summer

GOODS

Ever offered in this market, selected with care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought on the very best terms, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.

They challenge competition in price, quality and style.

April 12th 1853.--6t

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

WM. WHITE has just received his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which has been selected with great care for this market. His Stock embraces a great variety of Ladies Dress Goods, viz:

White and Printed Jackonot and Swiss Muslins, Tartletons, Berages, Challeys, Silk Tissues, Summer Silks, Lawns, Gingham, American and English Prints, Bobinets, Bonnet and cap Ribbons, Laces, Jaconet and Swiss Edging and Inserting, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

AND FOR GENTLEMEN,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Grenetie Cloths, Tweeds, Denems, Chambrays, Stripes, Brown Linnen, Brown and Grass Linnen Drilling, Cottonade, &c.

With a large assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Straw and Fancy Goods, Sadlery, Carriage Trimmings, Buggy Harness, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Cheese, Mackerel, &c.

All of which he proposes to sell on favorable terms to punctual men, and as to price--Call and see.

Jacksonville, Ala. March 22, 1853.

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

WALKER & PETTIF

AT MOUNT POLK, are no receiving a general assortment of Spring and Summer GOODS, such as are needed by the Plant- ers of the country; and if you hear the cry "Goods are going up," just come to Mount Polk and we will sell you Goods as low or lower than ever. All we ask is to give us a call, and pay us the "Ready Return," we shall only sell on time to customers who pay once a year.

We also keep a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Nails, and lots of that old Rye and Corn Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum and Wine.

Our thanks for past favors, and we hope by selling Goods cheaper still, to receive more of the same sort.

N. B. Positively the last time we will say come to those who have not settled and paid up their old accounts and notes; they will find them in the hands of somebody else soon--so come up and comply with your promise.

March 22, 1853.

FOR SALE.

THERE will be sold on the 20th day of June next, 100 ACRES of valuable Land three-fourths of a mile north east of the Town of Oxford, with 60 or 70 acres in a high state of cultivation. The land is situated on Snow's Creek; has a well of pure water, fences under good repair, besides other improve- ments. There will also be sold a good PLANTATION WAG- GON, with a yoke of Oxen, young and well trained. Also Hogs, Cat- tie and Farming Utensils, and 100 bushels of Corn. A NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, a good nurse for the sick, and trusty and faithful--a Filly 3 years old, besides some Household Furniture.

Sale will commence at the usual hour in the Town of Oxford at the house of Lucinda D. Wilson, decd. Terms made known on the day of sale.

SARAH R. LIXENS.

May 17, 1853.--5t.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned new offers for sale, on reasonable and ac- commodating terms, his large and valuable tract of land, sit- uated in the Choctawhatchee valley, nine miles south east of White Plains. The tract contains 650 Acres, mostly bottom land, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a large new two story Frame House, Brick Kitchen and Smoke House, new Gin House and cotton press, and a num- ber of comfortable negro cabins, barns, cribs, stables, &c. The place is well watered, and being situated on the eastern edge of the valley is notably good for cotton and grain but is admirably situated for a stock farm. No person who desires to purchase valuable land can fail to be pleased with this place.

May 17, 1853.--4t.

JAMES A. WILLIAMS.

BEST Chewing and Smoking Tobac- co, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff Ci- gars &c. for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

BRUSHES.

WHITE Wash, Masons, Paint, Var- nish, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Flesh, Shoe and Camel hair brushes, Sash tools &c.

for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

BLANKS--

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

GREAT CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA!

DR. HOUGHTON'S

PEPSIN

DIGESTIVE FLUID

OR

GASTRIC JUICE.

PREPARED from RENNET, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after di- rection of Baron Liebig, the great Phys- iological Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.

"DIGEST." Such is the true mean- ing of the word Pepsin. It is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice--the Solvent of the Food, Purifying, Preserving, and Stim- ulating Agent of the Stomach and In- testines. It is extracted from the Digest- ive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like natural Gastric Juice in its Chemi- cal powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it.

This is NATURE'S OWN REMEDY for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no ALCOHOL, ACIDS, or NAUSEOUS DRUGS. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute dis- tress. Beware of DRUGGED IMITA- TIONS. Pepsin is NOT A DRUG.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin infused in water, will digest or dissolve Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

The SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE upon which this remedy is based is in the highest degree CURIOLUS and RE- MARKABLE.

Call on the Agents, and get a Des- criptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr. Combs's Physiology of Digestion; Dr. Pereira on Food and Diet; Dr. John W. Draper, of New York University, Prof. Dunglison's Physiology; Prof. Stillman, of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Phys- iology; &c. together with reports of CURES from all parts of the United States.

Pepsin in Fluid and Powder.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN is pre- pared in Powder and in Fluid Form-- and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians. The Powder will be sent by Mail, free of Postage, for one Dollar, sent to Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia.

"OBSERVES THIS! Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadel- phia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and Deal- ers in Medicines. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

Agents, HENDRICK & NISBET, Jacksonville: ROBT. BATEY, Rome Ga. Sept. 10, 1852.

LATEST FASHIONS.

PLEASANT G. MAY, (late of the firms of Wynne & May and of Satterfield & May) and John Ray have associated themselves to- gether in the Tailoring business. They return thanks to their respec- tive friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore ex- tended to them, and announce that they have opened shop in copart- nership at the old stand of John Ray on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville under the firm name and style of

MAY & RAY.

They are in the receipt of the latest fashions from all the northern and eastern cities and are prepared to execute all work entrusted to them in the best and most durable man- ner and according to the latest fashions. They feel confident they can give general satisfaction as to fit and style, and solicit a liberal share of public patronage.

Jan 25, 1853.

LAST NOTICE.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below for the purpose of finishing the assessment of Tax for the present year.

Pre't No. 3 Taylor's old place 16 May

" 2 Alexandria, 17

" 5 Polkville, 18

" 21 Sulphur Springs 19

" 4 Madison Beat, 20

" 18 Oxford, 21

" 10 Rabbit Town, 23

" 11 White Plains, 24

" 12 Tagu's & R's 25

" 14 Sugar Hill, 26

" 15 Pine Grove, 27

" 16 Pounds, 28

" 17 Came Creek, 30

" 18 Muscadine, 21

" 19 Turnpike, 1st June

" 20 Borden's Beat, 2

" 9 Ladiga, 3

" 1 Jacksonville, 4

" 7 Colvin's, 6

" 6 Chattece, 7

" 8 E. Allen's, 8

At D. M. Walker's Store, 9

" 8 E. Allen's, 9

W. H. CLAYTON, Tax Assessor.

May 3, 1853.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Benton County.

Taken up and posted

by Edward Manning, be- fore W. C. Price, a cer- tain dark bay Horse, left eye out, a lump on his left side, supposed to be 12 or 15 years old, about 14 hands high--appraised to thirty dollars, 11th April, 1853.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Ap'l 26, '53.

STANTON PECKHAM'S

AUGUSTA HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GA.

RECEIPTION OF VISITORS, for whose comfort and convenience no pains or expense will be spared by the Proprietor. Dec. 1852--17.

File Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 17.—No. 22.

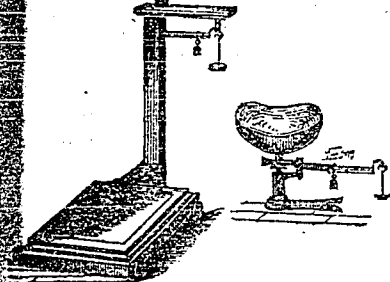
JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1853.

Whole No. 860

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to
discontinue will be considered an en-
gagement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all ar-
rearages are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
per square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
above rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
**Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS.**
Near the Mansion House, Former
by Keers and Hope's, Broad
Street, Augusta, Ga.
Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston pri-
ce for cash. May 10, 1853—1y.

W. & J. NELSON,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
**FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
Liquors, Wines, Cigars &c.**
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
All orders will be strictly attended to,
and the lowest prices charged.



N. B.—They are the sole Agents in
the South for Fairbanks' patent Plat-
form and Counter Scales.
May 10, 1853—1y.

Augusta Seed Store.
THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE is
removed to the first door above the
State Bank, and nearly opposite the
United States and Globe Hotels, where
the subscriber has received, and will
continue to receive throughout the season,
his stock of fresh and genuine Garden
Seeds, crop 1851.
Allowance made to country dealers.
Red and White Clover Seed, Blue
Grass, Timothy, Onion Sets, Giant As-
piragus Roots, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, &c.
May 10, 1853. J. H. SERVICE.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving
direct from manufacturers, both North
and South, the largest and best assortment
of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Raz-
ors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.—
Together with an elegant stock of
Suspenders, Purses,
Be. 's, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and
Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c.
Also,
Looking Glasses and Mirrors,
of every style and pattern, together with
a full and cheap stock of
**School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.**
Owing to the great scarcity of money
in the country, the subscribers are de-
termined to sell goods this season lower
than any house in Charleston or Augus-
ta.
Merchants from the country will please
call and examine for themselves.
DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY.
May, 10/53—1y. Augusta, Ga.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
Augusta Mills Shirtings, Os-
saburgs and Stripes, sold at Factory
Prices by the bale. FIVE per
cent off for Cash. May 10, 1853.

BAKER & HART,
WHOLESALE GROCER'S
AUGUSTA, GA.
WE keep constantly on hand a large
and well selected stock of
All Goods in our Line,
which are purchased in the best markets,
upon the most favorable terms, and
would ask our country friends to give us
call when visiting our city.
Particular attention is given to the fill-
ing of orders, and the lowest prices charg-
ed at all times—we also receive Cotton
and all produce from our customers.
May 10, 1853—1y.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
Direct Importers of
CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE—and
will fill all bills at Charleston prices.
May 10, 1853.

BONES & BROWN,
[Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.]
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
Cutlery, Guns, &c.
May 10, 1853. Augusta, Ga.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.
J. TUCKER, Jr. & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York pri-
ces—opposite Wright, Nichols and Comp-
any, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
Call and examine. May 10, 1853. 1y

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Ready-Made CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
J. M. N. & Co., are receiving their Fall
and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-
ING. Gentlemen can find at this es-
tablishment every article necessary for
their Wardrobe. Having paid strict at-
tention to the purchase and manufacture
of their goods, they can offer them at the
lowest prices.
Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine
Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Sus-
pender, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Shirt Collars, Stocks, Merino and Silk
Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.
With their weekly receipt of all the
new styles of Goods from New York,
they can offer their customers advanta-
ges they have not heretofore enjoyed.—
Before purchasing elsewhere, call and
examine.
May 10, 1853—1y.

PIANO FORTES.
THE SUBSCRIBER would
respectfully call the attention
of their friends and the public, to their
assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany
PIANO FORTES, from the well known
and justly celebrated Manufacturers of
Bacon & Raven, A. H. Cates & Co.
and Dubois & Seabury, N. York,
which are warranted in every respect to
be at least fully equal to any instru-
ments manufactured in this country or
Europe.
The subscriber would also state that
the instruments now on hand are of the
latest patterns and fashions, and fresh
from the manufacturers. For sale at very
low prices for cash or city acceptance at
GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S.
Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St.,
Augusta, Georgia.
May 10, 1853—1y.

LAW NOTICES.
JOHN I. THOMASON,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
WILL give prompt attention to
all business entrusted to his
care in the counties of Jefferson,
Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Chero-
kee, Benton and St. Clair, and in
the Supreme Court of the State.
Office at ASHVILLE, St. Clair coun-
ty, Ala. March 8, 1853.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February, 25 1852.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.
WILL hereafter attend the Cir-
cuit courts of Benton, Chero-
kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as
heretofore, the Circuit and Chan-
cery courts of St. Clair, Blount and
DeKalb counties, and the Supreme
court of the State.
Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

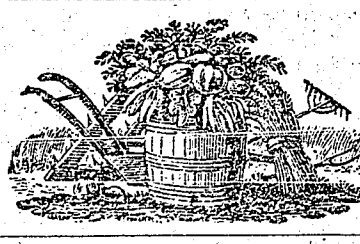
Martin & Forney,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL practice in all the courts
in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-
dolph and Talladega, and in the
Supreme Court of the State.
Office formerly occupied by
Walker & Martin.
JAS. L. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. H. FORNEY. 1y

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL practice in the several
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,
St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and
Jackson.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,
Ala. January 13, 1852.

Whalley & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.
G. C. WHALLEY, January 5, '52.
G. C. ELLIS. 1y

Turley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL attend promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the Counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talla-
dega and Randolph.
ADDRESS
M. J. TURLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March, 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRES no political office. He
intends devoting his entire time
and energy to THE PRACTICE
OF THE LAW, in the counties of
St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Chero-
okee, Benton and Talladega—also
in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 5, Office Row.



AGRICULTURAL.

From the Soil of the South.
RYE PASTURES.
The fact is remarkable, though
undeniably true, that the Southern
States of this confederacy, comprise
the only country on the face of the
earth, where grass is not consider-
ed a production of prime impor-
tance. Now, I would ask, is it
quite certain that we cotton plan-
ters have judged wisely in setting
at naught a crop on which all the
world besides, places the highest
value? My own persuasions are
clear, that in this matter we have
most egregiously erred.

But I am not going to open a
tirade in favor of clover, timothy,
lucerne or any other favorite grass-
es. My purpose is to call attention
to the importance of rye, or
barley, lots for the winter and
spring pasturage of cows, calves,
sheep, colts and pigs. Cotton and
corn will continue, especially
the former, to engross most of our
attention; but cotton is not the
sumum bonum of southern planter.
He wants above all things, a
healthy and happy family—at
least, it is infinitely more con-
sequence than scores of cotton bolls.
But it is plainly impossible that
he can have a healthy family or
able bodied laborers without ade-
quate supplies of nourishing food.
In most or all other countries, this
food is derived, directly or indi-
rectly, from meadows or other grass
lands. Beef, pork, mutton, milk
and butter, for the full develop-
ment of the physical man, as well
as hay, that rough forage, without
which the best supply of grain
would but illly sustain our horses,
mules and oxen, come to us chiefly
from grass or herbage, under one
name or another. The great value
of this sort of crop, though almost
spurned by the cotton planters,
may be appreciated by the well
known fact, that in most other
countries, lands well adapted to
the production of grass, sell for
much higher prices than those on
which grains are grown. The
words and old fields in this country
afford tolerable grazing during the
summer months—but how do our
cattle fare in the winter, especial-
ly the young ones and their dams?
I need not state what every body
knows. I need not denounce the
absurdity of expecting thrifty
calves, colts, lambs and pigs from
dams, which for at least one-third
of the year, have scarcely food
enough to keep their breathing ap-
paratus in motion.

Admit that our soil and climate
are unpropitious to the blue grass
and clover of Kentucky, on which
such herds of beavers, hogs and
mules are raised, we have a capital
resource in rye, wheat, and barley
fields. In this temperate region
they can be made to supply far
more rich and valuable winter gra-
zing, than the best perennial grass-
es in the world, except perhaps,
the Musquit grass of the Southern
prairies. I shall hardly be con-
tradicted in the assertion, that but
few cotton planters supply their
families during winter and spring
with rich milk and butter—their
milk being a meagre worthless fluid,
and butter when good for any
thing, purchased in distant mar-
kets. Now to ensure an abun-
dant of these prime articles of hu-
man diet, every man who owns a
field, has in the month of Septem-
ber to put the required quantity of
land in good till, say two to ten
acres according to family wants,
scatter broadcast, cotton seed at
the rate of twelve or fifteen bush-
els to the acre, and sow the ground
in Rye, Wheat or Barley. Either
of these grains will answer the re-
quired purpose; but as Rye grows
well on comparatively poor land,
is a plant sufficiently hardy to
withstand any winter weather, and
when eaten off so as to leave scarce
a vestige of vegetable life, as late
as the middle or last of March,
will then, if cattle are turned off,
mature a good crop of grain, it
would seem to be the preferable
article.

An opinion prevails that Rye is
a very uncertain crop, and for that
reason I presume so few planters
attempt to raise it. Its value is in-
contestable for winter pasturage;
for bread, and especially for light
breakfast cakes, it is far preferable
to the poor nutritious Buckwheat
flour we import from N. Jersey.

The alleged uncertainty of the
rye crop in this country is attrib-
utable, I think, to two causes. First
the use of effete seed, to a great
extent, deteriorated by bad hus-
bandry, and the continued at-
tempts at reproduction in the same
region of country for the last fifty
or seventy years: Secondly, to an
ignorance of the fact, that a light
spring frost will destroy the bloom
and of course prevent the forma-
tion of seed or grain. Good seed
procured from Kentucky, or some
other State where Rye crops are
skillfully and carefully cultivated
for profit, sown in this State as late
as January, so as to throw the for-
mation of the heads to a period too
late to be damaged by frost, can
scarcely fail of a crop. But early
sown Rye, September or October,
kept down by close grazing till the
middle of March, might turn out
still better; at any rate, that prac-
tice is successful in the counties of
Hawcock, Washington and else-
where in Middle Georgia. C.

POETRY.

IMAGINARY EVILS.
BY CHARLES SWAIN.
Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow:
Leave things of the future to fate;
What's the use to anticipate sorrow
Life's troubles came never too late!
If to hope over-much be an error,
'Tis one that the wise have preferred;
And how often have hearts been in ter-
ror
Of evils that never occurred!

Have faith—and thy faith shall sustain
thee:
Permit not suspicion and care
With invisible bonds to enchain thee.
But bear what God gives thee to bear.
By His spirit be comforted and gladdened:
Be never by "forebodings" deterred:
But think how oft hearts have been
saddened
By fear of what never occurred.

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow:
Short and dark as our life may ap-
pear.
We may make it still darker by sorrow—
Still shorter by folly and fear!
Half our troubles are half our invention:
And often from blessings conferred
Have we shrunk in the wild apprehension
Of evils that never occurred!

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPOINTMENT OF GEN. WASH-
INGTON AS COMMANDER-IN-
CHIEF.
The following account of the appoint-
ment of Washington to the supreme
command of the American Army on the
17th of June, 1775, is from the
memoirs John Adams, the elder, now in
course of publication.
The army was assembled at Cam-
bridge, Massachusetts, under Gen. Ward,
and Congress was sitting at Philadel-
phia. Every day new applications in
behalf of the army arrived. The coun-
try was urgent that Congress should be-
galize the raising of the army, as they
were what must be considered a mob,
a band of rebels. The country was placed
in circumstances of a peculiar difficulty
and danger. "The struggle had begun,
and yet everything was without order.
The great trial now seemed to be this
question: Who shall be commander-in-
chief? It was exceedingly important,
and was felt to be a hinge on which the
contest might turn for or against us.
The Southern and middle States, warm
and rapid in their zeal for the most part,
were jealous of New England, because
they felt that the real physical force was
here—what then was to be done? All
New England adored Gen. Ward; he
had been in the French war and went
out laden with laurels. He was a schol-
ar and a statesman.
Every qualification seemed to cluster
in him; and it was confidently believed
that the army would not receive any
appointment over him.—What then was
to be done? Difficulties thickened at
every step. The struggle was to be
long and bloody. Without union all
was lost. The country, and the whole
country must come in.—One pulsation
must beat through all hearts.—The cause
was one, and the army must be one.
The members had talked, debated, con-
sidered and guessed, and yet the deci-
sive step had not been taken. At
length Mr. Adams came to his conclu-
sion. The means of resolving it were
somewhat singular, and nearly as fol-
lows:
He was walking one morning before
Congress Hall, apparently in deep
thought, when his cousin, Samuel Adams,
came up to him, and said:
"What is the topic with you this
morning?"
"Oh the army," he replied. "I'm de-
termined to go into the Hall this morn-
ing, and enter on a full detail of the
colonies, in order to show the absolute
need of taking some decisive steps.—
My whole aim will be to induce Con-
gress to appoint the day for adopting
the army as the legal army of these
united colonies of North America, and
then to hint at an election of Comman-
der-in-Chief."

"Well," said Samuel Adams. "I like
that cousin John; but on whom have
you fixed as that commander?"
"I will tell you—George Washington
of Virginia, a member of this House?"
"Oh," replied Samuel Adams quickly,
"that will never do—never!"
"It must do, it shall do," said John
"and for these reasons, the Southern
and Middle States are both to enter
heartily in the cause, and their argu-
ments are potent; they say that New
England holds the physical power in
her hands, and they fear the result. A
New England commander, with New
England perseverance, all united ap-
pals them. For this cause they hang back.
—Now the only course is to allay their
fears and give them nothing to com-
plain of, and this can be done in no
other way but by appointing a South-
ern chief over this force, and then all
will rush to the standard. This policy
will blend us in one mass—will be re-
sultless."

At this, Samuel Adams seemed great-
ly moved. They talked over the prelimi-
nary circumstances, and John asked
his cousin to second the motion. Mr.
Adams went in, took the floor, and put
all his strength in the delineations he
had prepared, all aiming at the
adoption of the army. He was
ready to own the army, appoint a
commander, vote supplies, and
proceed to business. After his
speech had been finished, some
doubted, some feared. His warmth
increased with the occasion, and to
all these doubts and hesitations he
replied:
"Gentlemen, if Congress will
not adopt the army, before ten
months have set, New England will
adopt it, and she will undertake
the struggle alone—yes, with a
strong arm, a clear conscience, she
will front the foe single handed."

This had the desired effect. They
saw New England was neither
playing nor to be played with.
They agreed to appoint a day. A
day was fixed. It came. Mr.
Adams went in, took the floor,
urged the measure, and after some
debate it passed.
The next thing was to get a com-
mander for this army, with sup-
plies, &c. All looked to Mr. Adams
on the occasion, and he was
ready. He took the floor and went
into a delineation of the character
of Gen. Ward, bestowing upon
him the encomiums which then be-
longed to no one else. At the end
of the eulogy, he said—"But this
is not the man I have chosen." He
then went into the character of a
commander-in-chief, such as was
required by the peculiar situation
of the colonists at this juncture.
And after he had presented the
qualifications in his strongest lan-
guage and given reasons for the
nomination he was about to make,
he said:
"Gentlemen, I know these quali-
fications are high, but we all know
they are needful in this chief.
Does any one say they are not to
be obtained in this country? In
reply, I have to say they are; they
reside in one of our own body,
and he is the person whom I now
nominate, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of
Virginia."
Washington, who sat on Mr.
Adams' right hand, was looking
him intently in the face, to watch
the name he was about to announce
and not expecting it would be his,
sprang from his seat the minute
he heard it, and rushed into an
adjoining room. Mr. Adams had
told his brother Samuel to ask for
an adjournment as soon as the
nomination was made, in order to
give the members time to delibera-
te, and the result is before the
world.

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

From the Ulster (N. Y.) Republican.
The following particulars of a
horrible attempt to murder, and
the escape of the victim from in-
stant death, have been related to
us by gentlemen from the neigh-
hood of the scene, and incredible
as they seem, their correctness is
fully verified by the most reliable
testimony.

sheer cliff of 240 feet, verified by
measurement since. About 200
feet of this is a wall of rock, a
slope being caused of some 30 or
40 feet at the foot of the accu-
mulation of debris from the moun-
tain. Near this slope a birch tree
some six inches in diameter sprang
up from a crevice in the rock where
it found . . . On reaching the
cliff, Goslin approached the verge,
and seeming to be intently looking
at something below, called Marie,
saying "Don't you see that ground
hog down there?" pointing over
the cliff. She, however, suspec-
ting some meditated wrong from
the conduct of G. and his wife
would not look, when he took hold
of her and pulled her to the verge
of the precipice, insisting on her
looking. Her fears taking a tangible
shape, she cried, "Jake, don't
throw me down the mountains,"
when in an instant he seized and
hurled her over the cliff. By a
marvelous providence, the girl fell
so as to strike the birch tree, which
swayed outward and uprooted, but
threw her clear of the rocks at the
foot, into a large bed of leaves be-
yond, insensible, but alive.

Goslin and his wife, it is pre-
sumed, after this, went home, sup-
posing their victim dashed to
atoms. Maria lay all Sunday
night at the spot where she fell.
It is remote from any house or road
and seldom trodden by human foot.
On Monday morning she crawled
nearly a mile to a pond, and after
drinking profusely, relapsed into
insensibility. On Monday night
and Tuesday-morning, by the aid
of two short sticks, which she stuck
into the ground at arms length,
then dragging herself forward, she
came within call of a house. Aid
was immediately obtained, and she
was removed to the county poor
house, where the best surgical
help within reach was called.

On examination, it was decided
that no bones were broken, but the
body was dreadfully mangled, the
flesh of the abdomen and stomach
being dreadfully torn by the force
of the fall, and also by striking the
tree, portions of the flesh being
found adhering to the broken
branches. But no intestines were
wounded, and this portion of the
injuries was not deemed fatal. The
right leg, however, upon which
she undoubtedly struck—was a
mass of bruised flesh.

The story of Maria seemed so
improbable at first, that it was not
believed. But an examination of
the spot verified it all, as to the fact
of her fall. Her shoe was found
at the base of the sheer cliff, the
tree broken, up rooted, and frag-
ments of clothing, flesh, &c., on
the splintered branches. The
height of the cliff too was verified
by measurement.
These facts are given from the
deposition of Maria, taken by Jus-
tice Lefever, of New Paliz, who
issued a warrant for the arrest of
Goslin and wife. But by some
mismanagement of the officers,
Goslin got wind of the girl's escape
and the judicial proceedings, and
fled into a dense swamp in the vi-
cinity.—His flight however, goes
far to establish his guilt and that
of the girl's statement.—Mrs. Gos-
lin being on the verge of confine-
ment, was not arrested.

The cause of this extraordinary
crime are well known. Maria is a
girl of loose character, and a con-
nection had existed between her
and Goslin, which she not only
spoke of to others, but had taunted
Mrs. G. with.—This at once gave
a clue to the motives for the hor-
rible revenge suggested to brutal
minds by embittered feeling. It
also gives weight to the supposi-
tion that Mrs. G. was a full party
to the act.

Probably no man could have
survived such a fall, even striking
the tree and falling among the
leaves; but the dress of the girl un-
doubtedly buoyed her and render-
ed the force of the fall less impetu-
ous. She was still living at the
last accounts, and likely to recover.

If your husband looks grave,
let him alone; don't disturb or an-
noy him.
Oh, pshaw! when I'm married,
the soberer my husband looked,
the more fun I'd rattle about his
ears. Don't disturb him." I guess
so! I'd salt his coffee—and pep-
per his tea—and sugar his beef-
steak—and tread on his toes—and
hide his newspaper—and sew to
his pockets—and put pins in his
slippers—and dip his cigars in wa-
ter—and I wouldn't stop for the
Great Mogul, till I had shortened
his long face to my liking. Certain-
ly he'd 'get vexed,' there wouldn't
be any fun in teasing him if he
didn't and that would give his mel-
ancholy blood a good healthful start

and his eyes would snap and spar-
kle, and he'd say, "Fanny, will
you be quiet or not? and I should
laugh and pull his whiskers, and
say, decidedly 'Not!' and then I
should tell him I hadn't the slight-
est idea how handsome he looked
when he was vexed, and then he
would pretend not to hear the
compliment—but would pull up
his dicky, and take a sly peep in
the glass (for all that!) and then
he'd begin to grow amiable, and
get off his stilts, and be just as
agreeable as the rest of the even-
ing as if he wasn't my husband,
and all because I didn't follow that
stupid bit of advice, 'to let him
alone.' Just as if I didn't know!
Just imagine me, Fanny, sitting
down on a cricket in the corner,
with my forefingers in my mouth,
looking out of the sides of my eyes
and waiting till that man got re-
ady to speak to me! You can see
at once it would be—he—. Well
the amount of it is, I shouldn't do
it!"—Fanny Fern.

Well, a brave man. Not
your bearded musket bearer, who
stalks like a puppet to the battle
field, and pops a ball or two in the
air, and then retires; but the man
who has inherent in the inmost
recesses of his soul that fortitude
of character, that invincible Spar-
tan spirit, which spurns the base
promptings to evil, and chooses
only the true path, whose mile-
stones are virtue. The soldier is
well in his place—he is a necessity
So is the bull-dog. Excellent; both
of them, in case of hostility. But
the man whose stern purpose is
not to bend from the right, is the
angel of earth. But alas! like the
angel's visits, they are very few.
It is seldom you see a man bear the
ills of life, its miseries and cares,
and come out from the ordeal pure.
It is told in history that during the
celebration of the festivals of Di-
ana in Orthia, youths were whip-
ped before the altar, and he who
bore the lash of the whip with the
greatest patience and without ut-
tering a groan, was declared vic-
torious, and received upon his brow
the chaplet of victory. There are
such trials in human life. Men
feel "the whips and stings of out-
raged fortune," some to fall and
sink into oblivion, others to rise
triumphant through the ever pres-
ent influences of that fortitude of
character which receives, as its
meed, the praises and plaudits of
the world.

THE MURDERESS AGNES ANDER-
SON.—This wretched woman was
brought before Recorder winter
this morning, on the affidavit of
Deputy Coroner Terrell, who
charged her with the willful mur-
der of William Taylor. The affi-
davit was read to her, and when
asked what she had to say, she re-
plied in a loud voice, and in a
most positive and determined man-
ner—"Yes, sir, I did murder him,
and would do it again, under the
circumstances. He robbed me of
my virtue, dishonored me, and
then, by his ill-usage, endeavored
to drive me on the town. My life
has become a burden to me. A
jury may convict me, hang me, do
what they like with me, I care not.
A few days ago he had me drag-
ged out of his mother's house by
two policemen. He has done
nothing but ill-use me, and I mur-
dered him. I confess it, and you
may do what you like; I care noth-
ing for myself!" She was remand-
ed for Thursday next. On leaving
the Court she repeated that she
had murdered him, and would do
it again if she had the opportuni-
ty. Her cheek was unblanched
during the whole of this scene, and
she stood in Court less affected
than any one in it.—[N. O. Delta,

THE WEALTHY MEN OF BOSTON.
The Boston Transcript contains
a list of the heaviest tax payers in
that city in the year 1852.—The
list includes upwards of five thou-
sand persons, co-partnerships and
corporations.—One hundred and
sixty four individuals and firms
pay taxes on an assessment of \$100-
000 and less than \$200,000. Forty-
four pay taxes on assessments of
upwards of \$200,000 and less than
\$300,000. Sixteen on upwards of
\$300,000 and less than \$400,000.
Ten on upwards of \$400,000 and
less than \$500,000.—The persons
and parties who pay an assessment
of over half a million are Nathan
Appleton, \$587,000; John. Bry-
land, (trustee) \$531,000; John Bry-
ant, \$540,000; John Wells \$544-
000; Thomas Wigglesworth, \$661-
500; Jonathan Phillips, \$705,900;
John D. Williams' heirs \$749,500;
David Sears, \$842,000; Robert G.
Shaw, \$840,000; Abbott Lawrence,
\$1,092,000. It appears from the
above that Abbott Lawrence is the
wealthiest man in the city.

and his eyes would snap and spar-
kle, and he'd say, "Fanny, will
you be quiet or not? and I should
laugh and pull his whiskers, and
say, decidedly 'Not!' and then I
should tell him I hadn't the slight-
est idea how handsome he looked
when he was vexed, and then he
would pretend not to hear the
compliment—but would pull up
his dicky, and take a sly peep in
the glass (for all that!) and then
he'd begin to grow amiable, and
get off his stilts, and be just as
agreeable as the rest of the even-
ing as if he wasn't my husband,
and all because I didn't follow that
stupid bit of advice, 'to let him
alone.' Just as if I didn't know!
Just imagine me, Fanny, sitting
down on a cricket in the corner,
with my forefingers in my mouth,
looking out of the sides of my eyes
and waiting till that man got re-
ady to speak to me! You can see
at once it would be—he—. Well
the amount of it is, I shouldn't do
it!"—Fanny Fern.

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